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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,588.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship ASIA, 1,572 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on the 12th July 1870, at noon.

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on the 9th July 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.	July.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	9	Leave Bussorah	29
„ Kurrachee	13	„ Mahomerah	29
„ Guadur	14	„ Fao	29
„ Muscat	17		Aug.
„ Bunder Abbas	19	„ Bushire	2
„ Linga	20	„ Linga	4
„ Bushire	23	„ Bunder Abbas	6
„ Fao	24	„ Muscat	8
„ Mahomerah	24	„ Guadur	10
Arrive Bussorah	25	„ Kurrachee	13
		Arrive Bombay	16

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT via SUEZ CANAL.

TWO PASSAGES (first-class) have become vacant in the HISTORIAN s.s., to sail on SATURDAY. —Apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, via THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, have been constructed in England with special regard to all the requirements of the Passenger Traffic from and to India.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food
Suez	38	22		8	
Port Said	40	24		9	
Messina	48	33		12	
Naples	50	35		13	
Leghorn	53	36		15	
Genoa	53	36		15	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

For prospectus and rates of freight apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ⅝ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without food
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(To follow the COSPATRICK.)

THE A. 1. Composite clipper Ship DILAWUR, 1306 tons register, James H. Baillie, Commander.

This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers.

For particulars as to rates of freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th June 1870.

NOTICE.—The Ship ARMENIAN, Captain Mathewson, from Calcutta, having arrived, the CONSIGNEES of GOODS by her are requested to PAY the FREIGHT and take DELIVERY of the GOODS as they come to hand; if not, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 8th July 1870.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO will be CLOSED during the Rains from THIS DATE, and will open in East Street, Poona.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON.

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANK
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53 ; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

- ½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
- ½ „ Under Vests.
- ½ „ Linen Collars.
- 1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.
- 1 „ Fine Merino Socks.
- ½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.
- 1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.
- ½ „ White Cambric.
- 1 Overland Suit.
- 2 Sleeping Suits.
- 2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
- 6 Scarfs and Ties.
- 1 Rug with straps.
- 1 Maud.
- 1 Inverness Cape.
- 1 Hand Portmanteau.
- 2 Overland Trunks.
- 1 Clothes Bag.
- 1 Travelling Hat.
- 1 Courier Bag.
- 1 Easy Chair.
- 1 Umbrella.
- 1 Pair of Brushes.
- Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, the 13th July, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SALSETTE, (1,891 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain A. Parish, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 11th instant.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Tuesday the 12th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

The "Salsette," after delivering mails at Suez, will proceed to Southampton via the Canal.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
7th July 1870.

THE S. S. ALHAMBRA will sail on the afternoon of MONDAY, the 11th inst., for LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL. Passengers are requested to go on board on MONDAY MORNING, and Shippers of Cargo are also requested to send in their Shipping Documents for signature without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Alhambra.

Bombay, 8th July 1870.

TOM MANTLE

WILL OPEN A

REFRESHMENT ROOM

AT

No. 38, MEADOW STREET, FORT,

ON OR ABOUT

THE 20th of JULY 1870,

AND HOPES THAT ALL HIS OLD FRIENDS AND PATRONS WILL GIVE HIM

A GOOD RALLY ROUND!

THE ORIENTAL MUSIC HALL

WILL BE OPENED AS USUAL ON THE EVENING of SATURDAY, the 9th JULY.

Doors open at 8-15 P.M. Commences at 8-30 P.M.

Admission..................Re. 1

TO LET, ROOMS on 1st and 2nd Floor Block No. 2, and on the 1st Floor Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, suitable for Offices.—Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of SICILIAN MARBLE SLABS and TILES of sizes. These are very suitable for flooring Drawing-rooms, &c., at a moderate cost. Apply to

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.,
No. 4, Church Lane.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTIES by PUBLIC AUCTION.—On SATURDAY the 16th, and MONDAY the 18th July, Messrs HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 27th August 1868, by order of the Mortgagee, Thucker Corjee Ludha, on account and risk of the Mortgagors, Gomteebaee (widow of Narayendass Veerjee) Vundravundass Narayendass, Bhugwandass Narayendass, and Thucker Tezpal Shamjee.

Lot 1.

On SATURDAY the 16th July, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the Fort of Bombay, on the Doorghadavee Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2386, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 35, containing by admeasurement 892 4/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the property of Raja Shree Raja, on or towards the west by Pattan Road, on or towards the north by the Doorghadavee Road, on or towards the south by the property of Coombar Raja Cun'hee.

Lot 2.

On MONDAY the 18th July, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of vacant LAND or GROUND, situate at Mahim, on the Purbhadavee Road, on the west side thereof, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, containing 1,540 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the so called Purbhadavee Road, on or towards the west by the garden of Portuguese Jeliaoo, on or towards the north by the garden of Davidass Moorleedhur, on or towards the south by the garden of Meeya Ismaljee.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

S. C. HOCKNELL & Co., East India, China, and Japan Merchants and Agents.

32, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Messrs. S. C. Hocknell & Co., having a thorough practical knowledge of the English and Foreign Markets, together with twenty years' experience with the Indian Markets and the General Store trade in particular, beg to offer their services to English and Native Merchants of good standing, and promise not only that full justice shall be paid to the execution of all indents and consignments of produce entrusted to their care, but that the same shall be attended to with promptness and despatch. Terms of business as usual.

Bankers—Messrs. Prescott, Grote, Cave and Cave.

BENZODYNE

is a newly-discovered principle residing in Gum Benzoin, which possesses a peculiar mechanical power of sheathing the organs of the chest and bowels with a protective matter, thus putting a sudden stop to all wasting diseases.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION,

CURED with a certainty never before known, by PRICE'S BENZODYNE.

CAUTION.—POPULAR ERROR!

PRICE'S BENZODYNE has nothing whatever to do with Petroleum Spirit, improperly call Benzoline, but is a delightful cordial medicine relieving pain instantly.—Prepared by Mr. PRICE, Consulting Chemist, 2, Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square, London, and sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 9d., and 11s. per bottle.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

Opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne, Prussia. Established 1709. By Special Appointment, Purveyor to H.M.G.M. Queen Victoria, H.H.M. the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of France, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.

Prize Medals : London, 1851, 1862 ; Oporto, 1865 ; Paris, 1867.

The numerous imitations of my Eau de Cologne (the only genuine) which are constantly offered, induce me to bring to the notice of the public that all bottles containing my manufacture have affixed to them my trade mark, the same being a white label bearing in black the seal and signature of my firm, as under

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Gegenüber dem Jülichs Platz.

My Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal Perfumers and Druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia), and I hereby caution the public against selling imitations of my label and trade mark both of which are protected by the High Courts of England and Germany.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Opposite the Jülichs Place.

Cologne, 1869.

Be careful to direct your letters exactly to "Johann Maria Farina, opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne (Prussia)."

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, Moteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

On and after MONDAY, the 18th July 1870, and until further Notice, the KHAMGAUM STATE RAILWAY will, under instructions from Government, be CLOSED for TRAFFIC, and the Trains, now running between JULLUM and KHAMGAUM, will be DISCONTINUED.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th July 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CREATION OF £3,000,000 FURTHER CAPITAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by a Resolution of the Board of Directors, and under the Guarantee of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, it has been resolved to create FURTHER CAPITAL required for the general purposes of the Company to the extent of £3,000,000 in 150,000 shares of £20 each, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum.

These shares will be allotted to the Proprietors upon the Register this day at a premium of £1 per share in the proportion of one new share for every six old shares or £120 Stock, and a deposit of £2 with the premium of £1 or Rs. 32-11-8 per share must be paid at the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on or before the 30th July next.

The option of paying the shares in full and converting them into Capital Stock is given to the Proprietors, and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at the Transfer Office of the Company.

Calls upon these shares cannot exceed £2 per share and an interval of three months must elapse between each Call.

A letter of allotment with directions for payment will be posted to each Proprietor on the 1st July 1870.

H. P. LE MESURIER, Agent.

Bombay, Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 18th June 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,

BOOT and SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

THE POONA HOTEL,

(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),
By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen ; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages :—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

CHARGES MODERATE.

NOTICES.

CUSTOM'S SALE of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS.—In modification of previous Advertisements, the SALE announced to take place at the Custom's Bonded Warehouse on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, is POSTPONED to MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

H. E. JACOMB,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P. D.

Bombay Custom House, 5th July 1870.

NOTICE.—About 188 fine, large, serviceable DRAUGHT BULLOCKS, the property of Government, mostly of Goozerat breed, are to be sold on a date to be fixed and notified hereafter. Intending Purchasers can inspect the Animals at the Cattle Lines, Poona, daily between the hours of 4 and 6 P.M.

F. P. MIGNON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant Commissary General P.D.A.

Commissariat Office, Poona, 6th July 1870.

MESSRS BENNETT & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY the 9th instant, ONE BALE of COTTON (marks obliterated), on account and at the risk of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

By order of
Messrs WHITTLE, ANDERSON, & Co.

7th July 1870.

BOMBAY and BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY—Factory, Warree Bunder, Mazagon.—The undersigned, having a complete ENGINEERING PLANT, are prepared to UNDERTAKE all description of REPAIRS to STEAMERS, SHIPS, COTTON PRESSES, MILLS, &c., on moderate terms. For particulars apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle,

Or A. THOMSON, Factory, Mazagon.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on FRIDAY the 15th day of July next at 2 P.M. on that date, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts made up to the 30th April 1870, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
W. A. SHEPPARD,
Officiating Secretary.

No. 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, 23rd June 1870.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on TUESDAY, July 19th, 1870, at 4 P.M., to confirm the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION, carried unanimously at the Annual General Meeting held at Broach on the 30th ultimo :—

Proposed by James Greave, Esq.,
Seconded by George Cotton, Esq.

That from the balance of the year's profit, after payment of dividend, the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 1,50,000, to Rs. 1,27,500, by repayment to each Shareholder on the Company's register this day the sum of Rs. 150 per share, thus reducing the value of each Share from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 850."

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 4th July 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 149, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Bardett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals ; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 46, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The undersigned having been appointed ATTORNEY in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 591 of 1866.

SEBASTIAN JOSEPH de SOUZA, Portuguese, residing at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay... Plaintiff.

vs.

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Parsee, residing at Breach Candy, without the Fort of Bombay.......................Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 14th day of February 1867, the following immoveable property WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES E. FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July next, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Sebastian Joseph de Souza and Sorabjee Jamsetjee Bottlewalla, or either of them, in all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the messuages, tenements and buildings thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate at Bandora, in the district of Tannah, on the south-east side of the Hill commonly known by the name of Chapel Point, containing by admeasurement four thousand four hundred and sixteen square yards, be the same a little more or less, bounded on or towards the north by vacant land belonging to the trustees of the Church of Nossa Senhora de Monte, on or towards the east by property in the possession or occupation of Manockjee Davur, Joas Dias and Antonio Gonsalves and others, on or towards the south partly by property belonging to Antonio Pereira and partly by property belonging to the abovenamed Sebastian Joseph de Souza, and on or towards the west by the property belonging to the Trustees of the said Church, and which lands and premises are now in the occupation of the said Plaintiff Sebastian Joseph de Souza and were lately in the occupation of Annie Maria Pereira.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, Attornies for the Plaintiff abovenamed, in Rampart Row, within the Fort.—Dated this 21st day of June 1870.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation), WILLIAM NICOL, HAMILTON MAXWELL and WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, Liquidators of the said Company, Petitioners.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on THIS DAY preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, being of Counsel for the said Liquidators, and upon reading the said Petition duly declared upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and the affidavit of William Gilmour Hall, sworn upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the Seventh day of September 1870 as the day on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their debts or claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved. And this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to issue advertisements requiring the creditors of the said Company on or before the said Seventh day of September 1870 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the Seventh day of September next, and warning them that in default of their complying with such advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th day of June 1870.

By the Court,
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

G. H. FARRAN,
The 17th day of June 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attornies for Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons, creditors or claiming to be creditors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, on or before the 7th day of September next, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the said 7th day of September ; and notice is hereby further given, that in default of such creditors and claimants complying with the requisitions of the above Notice, such creditors and claimants will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 18th day of June 1870.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W.G. HALL,
} Liquidators.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

NOTICE.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation ; orders will be registered.

AN AD-INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion ; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinn [illegible]

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bo [illegible]

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto	35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats	Rs. 5 to 6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats	7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17 Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Co. beg to call attention to a large and choice selection, in the following Departments, which are now ready for inspection :—

HATS.	Black and Drab Felts, all the new shapes. Dress Ditto.
COLLARS.	Three-fold Linen, all the new shapes.
SCARFS.	The latest Style, made up and to tie.
COATINGS.	Blue and Black, New Diagnals.
DAMASK NAPKINS.	3/4 by 7/8 Single and Double Damask.
GAUZE UNDER VESTS.	Pure Gauze Merino and Badham's celebrated India Gauze.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

			Rs.	a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9	0
BADHAM'S	„	Silk and Wool	9	8
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Shirt	7	0
BADHAM'S	„	French Colored Shirts	65	0 per doz
BADHAM'S	„	White Shirts	50	0 „
BADHAM'S	„	Overland Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S	„	Travelling Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S	„	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20	
BADHAM'S	„	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18	0
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16	0
BADHAM'S	„	Serge Suits	40	0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By appointment

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

PICTURE ROOM.

THE BOOK OF BEAUTY.

A magnificent Volume, Maroon Russia, elaborately gold tooled with broad gilt clasp, and containing 68 Cartes and 10 Cabinet Portraits of the most Celebrated and Popular Beauties of the day. Price Rs. 160.

A large selection of the latest CARTES and CABINET PORTRAITS of Public Characters.

PHOTOGRAPHIC, CARTES DE VISITE and SCRAP ALBUMS.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

	Rs.	a.
Figuier's Primitive Man	7	8
Gauld's (Baring) "In Exitu Israel," 2 Vols.	13	4
Grote's Greece. New edition. Vols. 1 to 8. Each	3	12
Cæsar's Commentaries for English Readers. By Anthony Trollope	1	8
Jewitt's Hand book of English Coins	1	0
Hallam and Delolme on the Constitution of England	2	4
Weightman's Medical Practitioner's Legal Guide	9	8
Hibberd's Rustic Adornment for Homes of Taste	13	4
Obstetrical Society's Transactions. Vol. 11	9	8
Buchanan's (R) Book of Orn	3	12
Macnamara on Cholera	10	0
The Book of British Song	13	4
Cassell's Popular Educator. Vol. 5	3	12
Cruickshank's 82 Illustrations	6	12
Kaye's Lives of Indian Officers. 3 vols	11	4
The British and Foreign Mechanic	4	8
Penley's Water Colour Painting	13	4
Cassell's Household Guide. Vol. 1	3	12
Blandford's Geology and Zoology of Abyssinia	13	4
Procter's Other Worlds than Ours	62	1
Henry Ward Beecher's Sermons	5	8
Dr. W. A. Guy on Public Health	1	8
Newman's Grammar of Accent	5	8
Fitzwygram on Horses and Stables	9	8
Rolleston's Forms of Animal Life, or Outlines of Zoological Classification	10	0
Robinson's (W.) Alpine Flowers for English Gardens	7	8
Beecher's Familiar Talks on Christian Experience	2	4
Smith's Wealth of Nations. Cheap edition	3	4
Dryden's Poetical Works. Globe edition	2	4
Swiss Family Robinson. Illustrated edn.	4	0
New Dictionary of Quotations	4	12
Barnard's Landscape Painting in Water Colours	13	4
Donkin's Accoustics. Pt I—Theoretical	3	0
Mackenzie's Five Thousand Receipts	6	12
Paxton's Botanical Dictionary	15	12
Ollendorff's German Course. Cheap edn.	3	8
Mercer's Journal of the Waterloo Campaign	13	4
Lee's Practical Pathology. 2 vols.	12	8
Trollope's Paul the Pope and Paul the Friar	1	8
Holme's Professor at the Breakfast Table	1	0

LOTHAIR.—A second supply expected by Incoming Mail, of which a few only are not bespoken. Early Application will be necessary to secure Copies.

In a few days, Orders registered.

	Rs.	a.
THE INDIAN DIGEST, by H. COWELL and J. V. WOODMAN	28	0
THOMSON on LIMITATION. New edition	13	8
O'KINEALY on the CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE. Third edition	16	0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS ARRIVED PER S.S. SALSETTE.

	Rs.	a.
The Medical Practitioner's Legal Guide. By H. Weightman	9	8
Tom Brown at Oxford. By the Author of Tom Brown's School-days	8	12
The Man with the Iron Mask. By Marius Topin	5	12
The Girl's Own Book	8	12
"Every Man's Own Lawyer." By a Barrister	4	4
The Waverly Novels.—Vol. 6, "A Legend of Montrose," and the "Black Dwarf"	2	4
Traditions of Freemasonry. By A. T. C. Pierson	5	0
The Constitutional History of England. By H. Hallam	2	4
Dainty Dishes ; Receipts collected by Lady Harriett St. Clair	3	4
"Sylvia's Lovers." By Mrs. Gaskell	1	12
Eczema ; its Nature and Treatment. By T. Fox	2	4
The Descriptive Handbook of English Coins	1	0
The Commentaries of Cæsar. By A. Trollope	1	12
Monthly Army List for June 1870	1	0
Bradshaw's Continental Guide	2	4
"The Gate's Ajar." By Elizabeth S. Phelps	0	12
The Laws of Croquet	0	6
Novels—Sir Walter Scott's complete set, price per set	9	8
——— Yankee Humour and Uncle Sam's Fun	0	10
——— Sir Brook Fossbrooke. By Charles Lever	1	4
——— A Perfect Treasure	1	4
——— Two Marriages	1	4
——— The Hotel du Petit St. Jean : a Gascon story	1	4
——— Nicholas's Notes. By the late W. J. Prouse	0	12

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Rs.	a.
A small quantity of "Wedding Fancy Note Paper" just received ; price per quire. Rs. 1 to	1	8
Do. "Envelopes" to match per packet	0	8
A few "Magic Calendar." from A. D. 1856 to A. D. 1900. Quite a Novelty		
A few Boxes of "Bezique," an amusing Game of Cards for 2 or 4 players	3	4
For box complete containing 2 packs of Cards with Counting Plates and Instruction Book from Rs. 4-8 to	6	8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY	Elphinstone Circle.
POONA	East Street.
CALCUTTA	Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns ; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

⁂ Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1863	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0*	B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0*	2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0

36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8
42 0	Chateau Y'Quem, the pure juice of a selected grape grown on the Chateau Y'Quem Estate	36 9

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

Fine Old Tom—Payne's Cream of the Valley—Holland's Gin—Whiskey, Scotch and Irish—Orange Bitters—Jamaica Rum—Ginger Wine—Vermouth.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa—Maraschino de Zara—Noyeau—Cherry Brandy.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen		Quarts.
„ 4 „		Pints.
„ 12 „		Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.

JUST LANDED

Strongly recommended to Invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

Pints at Rs. 5 per dozen.

PAYNE and COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, Block, Gray's and Block

LAROSE CLARET	Rs. 37
ST. JULIEN CLARET	„ 28

In cases of 1 dozen each.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a small quantity of the following WINES just arrived from Bordeaux :—

Fabrizan	at Rs. 11 per case of 1 dozen.
Muscat	at Rs. 22 „ „

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of CANVAS.

Munroe & Co.'s COOPER.

Quarts	at Rs. 5 per doz.
Pints	at „ 3 „

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22	per doz.
Vieux „ Do.	„ 18	„
Cognac „ Do.	„ 16	„

Also

Sauterne, in 1 doz. cases, at	„ 14	„

Ayala Albrecht's CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in 1 dozen cases at	Rs. 30	„
Pints in 2 „ „	„ 16	„

Messrs. Robb Moore & Co.'s CLARET.

In and 3 dozen cases at...........Rs. 13 per doz

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

		Rs.	a.	per doz.
Bass's Beer, bottled by Port of London	quarts	5	4	„
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	3	4	„
Frederick Geilder & Co.'s Champagne	quarts	40	0	„
Ditto Ditto	pints	22	0	„
Ayla Albrecht & Co. Ditto Chateau D'Ay	quarts	30	0	„
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	16	0	„
Sechbach Erlanger & Co.'s Champagne, Imperial, 1st quality	quarts	36	0	„
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	pints	32	0	„
Ditto Sparkling Moselle	quarts	35	0	„
Ditto ditto Hock	quarts	35	0	„
The United Vineyard Proprietors Company of Cognac Brandy		22	0	„

Also.

Hodson's Paint and Varnishes.
David Corsar's Canvass.
Cleaver's Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

Bombay, May, 1870. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

WANTED.

COMFORTABLE QUARTERS in a Private Family for ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN in a House facing BACK BAY. For further particulars apply to Z, Office of this paper.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. The present occupant will vacate on the 31st May. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

TO LET, from the 16th June next, BUNGALOW No. 1 A, Bellasis Road, Byculla, now in the occupation of Dr. Browne. For particulars apply to M J FLYNN, next Compound.

TO BE LET, the TOP FLOOR of a House situated at No. 6 Apollo Street, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Solicitors. For particulars apply to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 4 Rampart Row.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FARBES & Co., Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS—
THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB,
THE REFORM CLUB,
THE WINDHAM CLUB,
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
THE CLEVELAND CLUB,
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB,
AND OTHERS.

LONDON HOUSES :
44, MARK LANE, CITY, and VILLIERS STREET, STRAND,
INDIA HOUSE :
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. being old established Wine Merchants, and having long experience of the requirements of Indian Consumers, are prepared with their imports to meet the tastes of all.

Attention is directed to the following list :—

SPARKLING WINES.

These are now all imported via the Suez Cana [illegible]

CHAMPAGNE : Finest Dry, Magnums
Do. Quarts
Fine Sparkling do.
Good do. do.

The above in Pints, at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, Rs. 14- [illegible]

MOSELLE : Nonpareil, Sparkling, Quarts
Muscatel

Pints at Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 17-8.

HOCK : Nonpareil, Sparkling, Quarts
Do. do. Pints

STILL GERMAN WINES

MOSELLE.—BRAUNBERGER .... Rs. [illegible]
HOCK.—JOHANNISBERGER
MARCOBRUNNER
FORSTER TRAMINER
RUDESHEIMER
HOCHHEIMER

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHIT [illegible]

CHAMBERTIN—Red .... Rs. [illegible]
NUITS —Red
MACON—Red
CHABLIS—White

BORDEAUX—LABELLED AND BR [illegible]

CHATEAU MOUTON, Gold Capsule .... Rs. [illegible]
RAUZAN, Black capsule
LEOVILLE, Blue capsule
PALMER, Blue capsule
LAROSE, Yellow capsule
ST. JULIEN, Green capsule
MEDOC—(Cantenac), Red capsule
MEDOC, White capsule
HAUT SAUTERNES, Red capsule

SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, an exquisite Wine
AMONTILLADO, choice and superior
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft, and pale
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, light gold colour
BLUE SEAL, extra pale and dry
BROWN SEAL, dry, pale and delicate
YELLOW SEAL, an excellent Dinne [illegible]
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner W [illegible]
MARSALA, Virgin, Pale

MADEIRA.

VERY CHOICE EAST INDIA

PORTS.

VERY OLD CRUSTED
A 1 GOLD SEAL ; an Invalid's Wine
BLACK SEAL ; a Dessert Wine
RED SEAL ; a very good Wine

SPIRITS—CAPSULED AND LABE [illegible]

COGNAC ; superior very Old Pale, Black capsule
Superior, Old Pale, Yellow capsule
Pale, White capsule
RUM ; superior Old Jamaica
OLD TOM ; London Gin
WHISKY ; Irish
Scotch
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)

LIQUEURS.

CURACOA ; finest Amsterdam, Orange or White
MARASCHINO DI ZARA
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)

CUTLER, PALMER, & [illegible]
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

DAILY MARKET PRICE C [illegible]

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMIS [illegible]

THE DAILY MARKET PRIC [illegible] RENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of [illegible] TICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD [illegible] Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Ga [illegible] RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna eac [illegible] ing to subscribe will please apply to the Mana [illegible] Gazette."

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH L [illegible]

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* O [illegible]

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice W [illegible] Charles Sargent in the case of [illegible]

BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORP [illegible]

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet F [illegible] may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

RAIN GUAGES.

CROSLEY'S SELF-REGISTERING RAIN GUA [illegible] with full instructions for use
A special addition has been made to this instru [illegible] for India. It is the most perfect Rain G [illegible] hitherto invented.
SYMON'S RAIN GUAGE

TREACHER & Co. (L [illegible]

WENHAM LAKE ICE COM [illegible]
No. 9, MARINE STREE [illegible]

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb. ; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as.	per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10	per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„ 125	each.
Do. „ 800 „	„ 100	„
American Union Scales	„ 30	„
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„ 15	„
Do. 4 „	„ 10	„
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	„ 10	„
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6	per doz.
Do. Oysters, „	„ 6	„
Condensed Milk „	„ 12	„
American Cheese	„ 1	per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

- Anti-Corrosive Paint.
- Corrugated Hoop Iron.
- Jim Crows.
- Smiths' English Bellows.
- Canvas.
- Rollers, Skins.
- Bundling Twine.
- Portland Cement.
- Paint Oil, of various sorts.
- Wire Netting.
- Fire Engines complete.
- Patent Water Closets.
- Traversing Screw Jacks
- Corrugated Iron.
- Belting of sizes.
- Clear Cloth.
- Paper for Mill use.
- Iron Tanks of sizes.
- Fire Bricks.
- Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and declining.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	632½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	182½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,450
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	325
20,000	125	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
4,000	20	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	180
37,096	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	130
6,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,705
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	180
1,750	2,000	2,08[illegible]	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,125
4,000	4,000	1,40[illegible]	Nil	Port Canning	305

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,175
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	820
250	3,300	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	560
150	12,000	11,000	600do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,300
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,250
200	500	all	83do.	Do. New	560
500	1,880	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,900
150	9,500	all	300*	Fort Press Co.	9,800
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,040
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,700
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,370
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,025
12,000	400	35	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	350
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,700
220	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,300
[illegible]	2,000	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,250
[illegible]	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	550

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

[illegible]	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
[illegible]	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
[illegible]	£ [illegible]	43.10.2	do.	Do. do.	
[illegible]	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
[illegible]	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,080
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	2,030
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800 nl.
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	780
8[illegible]6	150	150	...	Broach Mills	200
800	150	50	...	Do. New	100
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,950
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,465
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s	Manockji Petit's	740
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	1,420
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,515

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	880
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	30
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	400

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	16
[illegible]5	3½	...	Do. China	6½
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '57	Brokers' Bank	15
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1½
...	...	...	East India Bank's	22
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	700
	2,500	2,440	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	15
	5,000	2,550	...	Bombay Sh...	500
10,900	1,000	all	1,040	Elph'st'ne Land	15
10,800	1,000	670	676	Do. New	36

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10¾d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11½d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16
Do.	30 days' sight	99[illegible]
Do.	60 days' sight	99[illegible]
Madras	At sight	99[illegible]
Do.	30 days' sight	99[illegible]
China	60 Do. do	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	114½
Five per cent.	107¼
Four per cent.	97¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106¾
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112½
Do. Do. Market Rate	112½

CALCUTTA.—4TH JULY 1870.

THE following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs. 97-8 or 2-8 discount, and some small amounts, for investors' orders, at 2 to 4 annas higher.

4½ per cents, at Rs. 105-12.

5 per cents. of 1856-57, four or five sales at Rs. 106-14 and 107-0.

10 years' Debentures, on Saturday, at Rs. 108-10.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures, at Rs. 107-14 to 108-2.

In shares:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,470 and 1,475.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 130.

Bank of Calcutta, A shares, at Rs. 29.

East Indian Railway Co.'s Stock, at Rs. 246 per £20.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c. Co.'s shares, at Rs. 317½ to 322½ for cash.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 8.

Hodgson, Major, 22nd Regiment N. I., on duty, from Jinjeera.

Peters, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Jinjeera.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 20th June 1870.

The following removal and appointment are ordered:—

Lieutenant Colonel F. W. A. Robson, from general duty at Madras, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 26th N. I.—To join.

The undermentioned officer has passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language:—

Hingolee, 16th June 1870.

Ensign R. A. Gilchrist, officiating Squadron Subaltern 3rd Regiment Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Leave of absence:—

Second Captain T. W. Roberts, 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery, from 15th May to 14th November 1870—on the recommendation of a medical board.

Colonel W. T. Dickson, 16th Lancers, from 17th June to 21st September 1870—on private affairs.

Major C. L. Griffin, 45th Foot, from 28th April to 10th November 1870—on the recommendation of a medical board.

Divisional Staff.—Major-General G. DeSausmarez, Pegu Division, in extension of privilege leave for two months—Simla, private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Captain J. H. P. Anderson, 5th Brigade, Gunnery Instructor, for 3 months, from 4th July 1870, in extension of privilege leave—Neilgherries, medical certificate.

16th Lancers.—Lieutenant E. H. Maunsell, from 1st June 1870, for one month—Neilgherries, s.c.

18th Hussars.—Captain F. A. S. Mannock, from 20th June to 1th August 1870, in extension of privilege leave—Ootacamund, private affairs.

21st Foot.—Captain A. Holt, 1st Battalion, in continuation for two months—Neilgherries, s. c.

60th Rifles.—Ensign C. Michell, 3rd Battalion, for one month, from date of departure—Lucknow, private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Captain J. A. Ellis, officiating Quarter Master 35th Native Infantry for six months, from 25th June 1870 or date of departure—Neilgherries, private affairs, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—8TH JULY.

London	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10 Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 7s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 2s. 6d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 8s. 9d. ,,
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Stirling (s)	Blake	Calcutta, June 25.
	Deccan	Rennoldson	Suez, June 26.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	British Nation	Carpell	Calcutta.
	Brazilian (s)	Green	Liverpool via Suez Canal.

The ship Hopeful, Battroy, to Muscat, obtained her port, clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Don, to Liverpool.

Steamer Ada, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
4	Mooltan (s)	....	Suez
	Wiltshire	....	London

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
1	Pearl of the Peak	....	Glasgow
2	Isabel	....	Kurrachee

DEPARTURES.

July.			
1	Vixen (s)	....	Calcutta
2	Duke of Argyle	....	Gopaulpore

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every WEDNESDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours:—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Tuesday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Wednesday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Tuesday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M. on Wednesday.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi. Letters and Newspapers (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters ....10 8 per ½ oz. each
Newspapers .... 2 8 per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, July 20, August 3, 17, and 31, September 14 and 28, October 13 and 27, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on July 20 at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, August 3 and 31, September 28, October 27, November 24, and December 22.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded o the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

13th July, 10th August, 7th September, 9th October, 6th November, 4th December 1870, and 1st January 1871.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

[By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers.]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on July 16, 30; August 13, 27; September 10, 26; October 10, 24; November 7, 21; December 5, 19.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on July 9, 23; August 6, 20; September 3, 17; October 3, 17, 31; November 14, 28; December 12, 26.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting.		
	At General Post Office.		At Branch Post Offices.
	Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chaligaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	7-30 A.M.	......	5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	......	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. previous day

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
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The object of the Board is to advance the cause of Christian Education, especially among the large European and Eurasian population in the Bombay Presidency.

The following Schools are in connexion with the Board:—Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Bishop's School for Girls, Poona; Pensioners' School, Poona; Sholapore European and Eurasian School.

Of these the Diocesan School, Byculla, and the Bishop's School, Poona, have been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as High Schools, teaching up to the University Standard for Matriculation, and at both Boarders are received.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work Subscriptions are solicited. They will be received by the Hon. Treasurer, Watson's Hotel, Esplanade, Bombay, or by the Hon. Secretary Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 7th June 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SCOTT—June 28th, at Goojranwalla, Punjaub, the wife of Thomas Winckworth Scott, Esq., Assistant Engineer P. N. S. Railway, of a son.

DEATH.

THOMPSON—July 7th, at Parel, of disease of the liver, George Thompson, B. B. & C. I. Railway, aged 32 years, deeply regretted.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

JORDAN—July 3rd, at Calcutta, Anne Jordan, wife of Jordan Paul Jordan, aged 41 years, 2 months and 12 days.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

CORNER—KELLY—June 29th, at St. Matthias' Church, Vepery, by the Rev. A. H. Seymour, Chaplain, Mr. A. M. Corner, to Eliza Georgiana, second daughter of the late Mr. H. M. C. Kelly.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

LEMESURIER—July 2nd, at Kussowlie, the wife of Captain A. A. LeMesurier, H. M.'s 14th Regiment, of a son.

SYMES—June 28th, at Simla, the wife of Mr. Symes, Chemist, of a daughter.

LOSACK—July 2nd, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain Losack, Forest Department, of a son.

DEATH.

MACKINNON—June 29th, at Mussoorie, John Mackinnon, in his 65th year, for 36 years a resident of Mussoorie.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1870.

THE telegraph informs us that the French Government has once more determined to interfere in the affairs of Spain. A German prince of the Prussian royal house having been put forward as a candidate for a crown that has been hawked about Europe for nearly two years, France steps in, says it shall not be and threatens war. How are the Spaniards to obtain a king? It is pretty well understood that the Emperor Napoleon is as hostile to the Duke of Montpensier as the French Ministers are to the Prince of Hohenzollern. Thus the French put two royal houses under a political interdict, and refuse to allow the Spanish people to select whom they please as their sovereign. The doctrine of intervention could not be more rudely enforced. It tells with all the more severity because Spain is isolated from the rest of Europe, and open to the inroads of France. It may be unwise on the part of the Spaniards to choose a foreigner, but that is their affair, and there is no innovation in the act. The royal family of England is of German origin. The second most powerful sovereign of Russia was a German woman. A German family reigns in Belgium and Portugal, a Danish prince sits on the throne of Greece. The most powerful sovereign of France, since the days of Louis XIV, was a Corsican of Italian family. Spain itself was ruled by Bourbons for a century and a half. So that the Spaniards of to-day would only be following an old fashion were they to elect a foreign king.

The reason of this sudden and violent outburst of the old domineering spirit in the French nation is not far to seek. It springs from that hostility to German unity which has been the keystone of French continental policy for two centuries, and is now awakened in all its ancient vigour by the results of the Campaign of 1866. The object aimed at is less the freedom of the Spanish nation than the house of Hohenzollern, which wields the sword of German unity; less a desire to defeat Marshal Prim than a wish to give the counterstroke to Count Bismarck. It is an incident in the duel which dates from that "hour of agony" endured by the Cabinet of the Tuileries when it heard of the Victory of Kœniggrätz. It is *en suite* with the affair of Luxembourg; it is part of the contest over the sections of the Treaty of Prague. The Prince of Hohenzollern is, we presume, the Prince Charles Antoine, the head of the Roman Catholic house of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Military Governor of the Rhenish Provinces and the province of Westphalia. He is one of the so-called mediatized princes who abdicated their sovereign rights to the Prussian king, during the troubled period of 1848-9. His second son is the young man who, in 1866, made a romantic trip to Wallachia, with a carpet bag for his luggage, and found himself Prince of Roumania the next morning. The mother of this fortunate youth was the daughter of Stephaine, Grand Duchess of Baden, who, as Countess of Beauharnais, was the adopted daughter of Napoleon I. If we have hit upon the right person, the facts we have stated will throw some light upon the reasons why the French Government have thought it expedient to interfere in Spanish affairs. The voice, they say, which nominates Hohenzollern, may be the voice of Prim, but the hands are the hands of Bismarck.

The telegrams leave no doubt that the affair is serious. We read the ominous phrase "France desires peace, but peace with honour;" M. Ollivier speaks distinctly of war as a probability, and the Count de Grammont throws down a defiance alike to Spain and Germany when he declares that "France will not suffer any foreign power to place a Prince on the throne of Spain." It is many years since language like that was heard in Europe. The promptitude with which the Cabinets of London, Vienna and Florence have entered into the arena shows the gravity of the crisis. It is true that they are stated to be only "disposed to join in diplomatic action," but that, in itself, is a strong phrase when it falls from the lips of a Prime Minister. We cannot imagine the British Cabinet going further than the expression of cautious and soothing words, for the British people will not sustain any Ministry which allies itself with any attempt to dictate to the Spanish people.

The eagerness with which the French Government has rushed into this contest is astounding. One would have thought that the dark though remote shadows of the Succession War; that the more recent and more fatal consequences of the rascality enacted at Bayonne, sixty-three years ago; that the results of the military promenade made by the Duke of Angoulême half a century since; and finally that the ill-omened Spanish marriages would have deterred a French Government from again thrusting a long arm over the Pyrenees. The only rational explanation of this new escapade is that France thinks herself strong enough to fight Germany, and that she has seized on this candidature of Prince Hohenzollern as a pretext. For some one must be humiliated. Either France must withdraw her threats or Spain and Germany must bow submissively to the dictation of the Emperor Napoleon. The decision will probably rest with Count Bismarck. If he thinks the time has come to fight, he will fight; but no false pride will lead him into battle unless he sees that the game will be worth the cost. If he succumb, the Emperor Napoleon will have gained a new and very welcome triumph, giving him fresh strength; and all we can say is that, judging from the past, he will make a modest use of his victory. If the Germans refuse to obey the imperial summons, for in reality it is directed to them and not to Spain, then France cannot recede, and Europe will be involved in a tremendous war. As some consolation, and as indicating a probability that peace may be preserved, we can only point to the interest of the rest of Europe in the preservation of tranquillity, and to the certainty that diplomacy will leave no stone unturned in its efforts to discover an 'amicable solution."

IT was not to be supposed that the affairs of Jinjeera would be settled without a fresh reference to the Government. Mr. Havelock, we were duly informed, was sent to inquire into the claims of the Seedee chiefs, and of course he has fulfilled that and every other part of his mission. The chiefs have, no doubt, upheld their right to act on a custom which obtains among civilized people as well as barbarians, and have insisted that they could legitimately set up and pull down their head men. And no doubt, also, they have done so at various periods in their history. Mr. Havelock, we may assume, has satisfied himself as well as he could respecting the validity of this defence. But having done that, it was out of the question that Mr. Havelock should for a moment admit its validity—Government will have to decide that,—nor was it possible that he should do otherwise than suspend the local government altogether, pending a reference to Poona, and set up in its place that of the British authorities, native and European, on the spot. The Mamlutdar of Police will conduct the affairs of the country under Mr. Duff and Mr. Larcom. The Bombay Government, so far as it depends on them, have now an opportunity of placing the affairs of Jinjeera on a stable footing.

THE "Indian Daily News" believes that "Mr. Harrison has recommended that the transfer of the business of the Paper Currency Department from the hands of Colonel Hyde, the Commissioner of Paper Currency, to the Central Office of Accounts be made at once."

A SIMLA correspondent of the "Englishman" writes positively that Mr. John Strachey will succeed Sir William Grey in January next. The "Englishman" thinks the change will hardly be an improvement. It may console itself with the reflection that six months bring many changes.

THE "Pioneer" informs us that the operations of the Allahabad Bank, Limited, for the last half-year show the following satisfactory results. During that period the working capital of the Bank has increased from Rs. 5,87,837 to Rs. 7,11,604. The gross profits for the half-year are Rs. 35,572, which will yield a dividend at the rate of 13 per cent. on the paid-up capital.

ACCORDING to a Madras paper an information involving very serious charges against a well-known member of the native community—son of a late member of the Madras Legislative Council—was sworn at the Town Police Court, Madras, on July 2. If the information be supported by evidence, charges of criminal breach of trust, and criminal misappropriation of Government securities to the extent of Rs. 30,000, as well as forgery, will arise. A warrant has been issued.

OUR Allahabad contemporary says he cannot follow "the Englishman" in his criticism on the (alleged) latest revelations of incompetency in that department, having no sufficient information; but can declare with him that the public have utterly lost confidence in it. "The feature in the whole business that seems to us so hopeless as regards the future is that, with all India, from the Viceroy downwards, convinced of Sir Richard Temple's utter unfitness for his post, he should remain Finance Minister in spite of us."

WE stated yesterday, on the authority of the "Englishman," that Captain Grimes, of the General List, Infantry, attached to 11th N. I. at Dum-Dum, had got himself into trouble, and was to be tried by a general court martial. The Calcutta "Examiner" since received alludes to a Dum-Dum court martial without mentioning names. Perhaps the two cases are the same, perhaps not. "On Saturday last," says the "Examiner," "a Captain was brought to trial at Dum Dum for not saluting his commanding officer when passing him in a gharry. It is perhaps somewhat difficult to salute gracefully in a ticca gharry, and we suppose to nod familiarly would be a breach of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War. Be this as it may, the Captain passed his Colonel as though he were the idle [illegible] body in particular. A memo. was sent to the offender calling for an explanation of his conduct, but no answer was vouchsafed. The matter was then reported to the General of the district who ordered the culprit to attend at the Station Staff Office and give his explanation there. This summons was treated with equal indifference as the former, and the Captain was brought to trial on three charges. He gave to the court as little enlightenment as to his conduct or motives as he did to the Colonel and General. He made no defence and declined to cross-examine, and so the matter rests 'until the finding of the court shall be duly confirmed.'"

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By Indo-European Telegraph.

SERIOUS OUTBREAK AND MASSACRE AT PEKIN.

LONDON, 6TH JULY.

The following information has been received from Pekin dated 25th June:—

An organized outbreak of the mob took place on the 21st instant, when they massacred all the French priests, M. Rochefort, Secretary to the Legation, the French Consul, the Sisters of Mercy, and three Russian subjects.

The Cathedral was burnt to the ground.

Order has since been restored.

By British Indian Cable.

THE SPANISH QUESTION.

LONDON, 8TH JULY.

The London journals of to-day censure General Prim's project of placing the Prince Hohenzollern on the Spanish throne, and consider it calculated to wound the legitimate susceptibility of France.

M. de Lesseps is still on a visit to London and has been cordially received.

LONDON, 7TH JULY, AFT.

The general tone of the Cotton Market to-day way steady.

Fair Dhollera 8½d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending 7th July show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£11,500,000	Dec.	£1,125,000
Bills discounted	£21,375,000	,,	£1,500,000
Bullion	£21,500,000	,,	£500,000

The funds are depressed by the Spanish crisis.

By Indian Telegraph.

CALCUTTA, 7TH JULY.

The Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent per annum.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 17TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. steamer Deccan, Captain D. Rennoldson, arrived at Bombay between eight and nine o'clock last night with the English mail of the 17th ultimo. She left Suez on the 26th June at 8 A.M., reached Aden on the 1st instant at 1-30 P.M., and resumed her voyage at 10 A.M. on the morning of the 2nd.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton—Colonel Stanley Scott, Colonel Wilson Mr Williams, Mr W R Sumas; and two ayahs.

From Marseilles—Major Lloyd, Dr Bird, Mr R A Lyall, Mr H T Prinsep, and Mr Scott.

HEADS OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

(*Home News*, June 17.)

Her Majesty is expected to return to Windsor from Balmoral to-day.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur has been invested at Montreal with the insignia of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Crown Princess of Prussia has been safely delivered of a Princess.

The Ascot Cup has been won by Mr. Hessey's Sabinus.

The Emperor of the French has been slightly indisposed, but is now recovering.

Mr. Fiske, the American Consul at Leith, has been apprehended on a warrant charged with misdemeanour in connection with the case of the men in women's clothes.

Mr. Charles Dickens has been buried in Westminster Abbey.

The debate on the second reading of the Irish Land Bill in the House of Lords has been adjourned.

Mr. Grant Duff, in reply to a question concerning the Indian income-tax, has stated that it is not probable it will be disallowed.

Colonel North has received the assurance of the Under Secretary of State for India, that the regulation at page 275 of "Cochrane's Regulations for the European officer in India," which states that "the final jurisdiction in all disputed questions of prize now rests with the High Court of Admiralty," had the sanction of that department of Her Majesty's Government.

Marshal Prim has declared that he is in treaty with four candidates for the crown of Spain and that he expects to be able to find a King in the course of the next three months.

The abdication of Queen Isabella is announced in Madrid.

A rupture has occurred between the Italian Foreign Minister and the new Prime Minister of Portugal.

There is a probability of Count Bismarck visiting England shortly.

The American President, in a recent message, censures the Cuban insurrection, and refuses to recognise the insurgents as belligerents.

It is expected that the Government scheme for the retirement of artillery and engineer officers will be laid before the House in the course of next month.

Colonel Sykes has given notice that he intends shortly to ask the question whether Mr. McLeary Brown, the ex-Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Pekin, has resigned, or if he will persist in resuming his duties to the prejudice of the claims of juniors.

An explosion has occurred at the Waltham Abbey Powder Mills, causing the deaths of several persons.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Major F. M. Davis, Madras Staff Corps; Major-General Sir A. Bogle, Bengal Infantry; Surgeon Robert Christie, Bengal Ret.; Colonel J. W. Watson; Major-General Thomas Williams, C.B.; Colonel Edward P. Arthur, Bombay Staff Corps; D. Maclachlan, Esq., of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea; Lady Egerton.

MADRAS TOO!

IF Bombay sins, so does Madras. While Calcutta is supremely indignant at us, Madras enquires if she has need, herself, to take a warning. And accordingly the "Madras Times" hears, with concern, "that the practice of obtaining bills of lading for goods not shipped is not unknown at Madras, and that the mortgaging of such bills is not looked upon as anything very extraordinary." Our contemporary adds—"It is not the correct thing, and merchants of standing wouldn't do it, of course; but it is nothing very wonderful. It is no wonder that epidemics of commercial crime break out when such a morality as this is our normal condition. An act in the highest degree criminal is winked at so long as its practice happens to prove convenient, and when those concerned get bitten they call down the thunders of the law, and display themselves as martyrs before the world. We daresay this practice of signing bills of lading before shipment began innocently enough. Bills were signed for goods ready to put on board, but the shipment of a small balance of which was delayed by the weather, and the shippers were anxious to send off the papers by the mail, to raise money at home. This practice is itself very objectionable, but it has no resemblance to that which has arisen out of it. Captains are now bribed to sign bills for goods that are not only not shipped, but that are not the property of the shipper named in the bills, for the express purpose of raising money on non-existing property. No allegation that such a practice is quite common can make us regard it as other than a serious and disgraceful crime. The fabrication of false securities is always regarded as a heinous crime, and this is nothing else. No doubt, the shipper *intends* to ship the goods upon which he has obtained advances. The forger generally *intends* to meet the bills he has discounted; but his intentions do not always save him from penal servitude. It is time that this practice should be put down. We consider that bankers who make advances on sham bills of lading are moral participators in the crime, and they will have but little public sympathy when the smash comes."

MR. BUCKLE.—We learn from the *Athenæum* that the late Countess Teleki, daughter of Lord Langdale, and a great admirer of the "History of Civilization," has directed that her body should be buried at Damascus beside the historian.

ANOTHER VERSION.

RECENTLY a local scribbler rhapsodized over a lady whose feats *à la* Mary Carpenter at a military station in the Punjab had covered her with glory. Opinions differ. "The lady in question," writes an uninterested correspondent on the spot," so far from giving pleasure by her visits to, and interference in the hospitals, has made herself so unpopular, that an appeal was made to the General Commanding the Division to prevent her admittance to them."—*Pioneer.*

BOMBAY.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Oculus" should send us his name.—"Peccavi" has probably hit upon a right phrase for the confession of his offence.

BHOWNUGGUR.—Mr. Gowreeshunker Oodeyshunker proceeded to Bhownuggur yesterday, and Mr. Percival will leave either to-day or to-morrow.

THE S. S. STIRLING, 762 tons, Captain A. N. Blake, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo, and Mr. J. Dundas as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. Nicol & Co.

SURAT.—It is said that Mr. Hope, the Collector of Surat, intends to open small telegraph offices throughout the city of Surat, with the view of communicating rapidly information of fires.

A LOAFER.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before the Chief Magistrate, Thomas Manners, a European loafer, was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and was fined twenty rupees, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

ABSENTING WITHOUT LEAVE.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, John Edmundson and three other seamen of the ship Peruvian Congress were charged with absenting themselves without leave, and were sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.—On Thursday last a case was called before Mr. Connon, in which a Mrs. Smith charged a Mrs. Caple with defamation. The parties had some altercation, when the defendant called the complainant by offensive names. The case was adjourned till yesterday, when the parties appeared in Court, and on the defendant withdrawing the imputations the case was dismissed.

WE hear that Professor Oxenham, of the Deccan College, has been appointed to the professorship in the Elphinstone College rendered vacant by the lamented death of Professor Hughlings. We congratulate the Elphinstone College on this accession to its Faculty. Mr. Oxenham's scholarship and accomplishments render him a bright ornament of society.—*Deccan Herald*, July 8.

THE trial of Gunesh Bapoojee Malwanker, before the Session Court, the Assistant Judge, Mr. Baker, presiding, terminated on Wednesday last. It will be remembered that he was committed on a charge of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, when he was a witness for the prosecution against one of his former witnesses charged with giving false evidence in the Defamation Case. The Judge reserved his judgment until yesterday morning, when the accused was brought up and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—8TH JULY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 7th July, 7-39 P.M., Greenwich time Time in transit, 19 hours 31 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 7th July, 10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 10 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 7th July, 11-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 14 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 7th July, 2-48 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 30 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 7th to 9 P.M. of the 8th July is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From	Kurrachee	3	1	0	2
,,	Calcutta	18	14	2	23
,,	Madras	3	31	0	12

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 8th July, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind north-west, thermometer 78, rainfall 1 inch 4 cents.

CARWAR, 8th July, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy wind light airs, thermometer 76, baromet 29·80, rainfall 85 cents.

CANNANORE, 8th July, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 75, barometer 29·900, rainfall 1 inch 42 cents.

TUTICORIN, 8th July, 10-20 A.M.—Weather fair, wind strong south-west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·79.

MANGALORE, 8th July, 12 P.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 79.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

THE undermentioned officers will appear before the General Examination Committee, ordered to assemble at the Town Hall, Bombay, on the 11th instant:—Hindoostánee, high standard—Lieutenant M. G. Geraud, 18th Brigade R. A.; Ensign M. J. Sawyer, 2-12th Foot; Lieutenant F. H. Blanshard, 2-10th Foot. Hindi, high proficiency—Lieutenant Cheek, Quarter Master 1st Madras Light Cavalry.

SLIP ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

ON Thursday a small slip occurred in part of a railway diversion near Sholapore and it was considered inadvisable to run Thursday's passenger train over it. The passengers walked over the dangerous part. The slip it was expected yesterday would be completely repaired by to-day.

OPENING OF THE SUKKUR CANAL.

THE Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, in a telegram dated 13th June, reported that the Sukkur Canal was opened on the 11th June.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.—It is gratifying to learn that the Sukkur and Shadadpoor Canal has been opened. This important work is calculated to irrigate over 100,000 acres of land in the Shikarpoor collectorate.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

AHMEDNUGGUR COLLECTORATE.—We see from the weather report of the Ahmednuggur collectorate, for the fortnight ending 30th June, that rain was urgently required, the sowing of the khurreef crops was delayed, and the toosar crops were withering away for want of rain. The state of public health was good.

POONA COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Poona collectorate, for the fortnight ending 30th June, we learn that the fall of rain was good in the Mawul talooka, and in Petta Moolsee under Haveilly; moderate in Joonere talooka and in Ambegaon Petta under Kheir, and slight in the remaining districts. The sowing operations in the talookas of Bheemthury, Seeroor, and in the eastern part of Haveilly have been retarded for want of rain. The health both of men and cattle was good throughout the collectorate, with the exception of the Seeroor talooka, where in a few places fever slightly prevailed.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Fourth Sunday after Trinity, 10th July, 1870.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL, FORT.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion, 1st celebration.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion 2nd celebration and Sermon. Hymn 144.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 133, 320 and 279.

The Offertories to be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 157 (part 2nd), 195.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 170, 200 and 18.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Matins. Hymns 2 (New every morning is the love), and 160 (Songs of praise the angels sang.)

6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon (iii) on the Beatitudes. Hymns 351, (Glad sight! the Holy Church), 189 (Jesu, meek and gentle), and 182 (There is a blessed home).

Collections for Church expenses.

IN HARBOUR.

Morning [illegible] and Sermon on board H. M. S. Semi[illegible] [illegible]stoma Bunder, at 11 o'clock A.M., by [illegible]ker, Harbour Chaplain S. P. G.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 8th July, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Turkey, 7th July, 7-39 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 7th July, 11-5 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to Tiflis; interrupted beyond.

POONA RACES.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

A FEW remarks will not be out of place on what is going on in Poona with regard to the approaching race meeting. There are now more than a hundred horses of all kinds and descriptions training on the course every morning, and some more horses are expected from Bengal and Madras. With so energetic a secretary, who spares neither pains nor trouble to keep the course in order and arrange all the details, we bid fair to having this season one of the best race meetings in India. Mr. Field has a magnificent stable. His stud includes some most promising maidens. Great things may be expected of The Earl. He seems in splendid condition; and well fitted to win the highest favours of fickle Fortune. We prophecy, indeed, that fortune will prove constant to The Earl. His Highness the Aga Khan is in high spirits with his last success, and seems to expect to carry everything before him. He has a larger and better assortment of horses than ever. He must know that there are many of them really good horses or he would not have made four matches against Mr. Field's horses for the coming races. His Highness is very cautious, generally knows what he is about. Major Crosbie has reduced his stud this season, we hear, on account of the movement of his regiment; however he has a great colt in Nonpareil. He is much improved since the last Bombay Meeting, is a dangerous horse to meet, and therefore must be looked after. Mr. Abdool Rayman has a larger stud than formerly, some of them likely-looking maidens. His favourite grey horse Graybeard is, report says, at Nuggur, doing very well. Colonel Murray has also some dangerous looking animals—everlasting Lottery is still head of the stud. There are other owners of one or two horses, but we cannot yet say much about them. We have been told that the secretary of the Bombay Races refused to receive entrances from some owners of race horses. We should be sorry if Poona should lose even one stable on this account. "The more the merrier" say we in racing as in everything else. We would in conclusion ask the public, especially the native gentlemen, of Poona to subscribe liberally to this national sport. It would be better to bestow their money on the races, than on nautch parties which no one cares two straws about.

AHMEDNUGGUR RACES.

ENTRIES MADE 1ST JULY, 1870.

MAIDEN GALLOWAYS.

Mr. Abdool Raymon's	b a p Hercules.
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a g Feroze.
Mr. G. Hooper's	Bracken.
Mr. Williams'	b a g Imaum.

AHMEDNUGGUR DERBY.

Mr. Probyn's	g a h Elphinstone.
Captain Napier's	g aust m Countess.
Mr. Lamb's	b a h Ratcatcher.
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a c Shumshad.

GALLOWAY PLATE.

Mr. Abdool Raymon	One nomination.
Mr. Framjee	One nomination.
Mr. G. Hooper	One nomination.
H. H. Aga Khan	One nomination.
Mr. Williams	One nomination.
The Northeners	One nomination.

AHMEDNUGGUR CUP.

Mr. Abdool Raymon	One nomination.
Captain Dent	One nomination.
H. H. Aga Khan	One nomination.

FRED. LUKIN, Honorary Secretary.

THE EUROPEAN PENSIONER'S HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The European Pensioner's Home, as you know, is a refuge for our worn-out soldiers and their families, and glad we are the military veteran has a place to ground arms: still we think better holes than those grouped together at Tardeo, with a less meagre allowance in a pecuniary way, might ooze out of public sympathy, to such as have spent the best of their days in Her Majesty's service and whose strength has been wasted in the battle-field.

At present in the Home we have a Mrs. Wright, widow of the late Mr. Wright, who was at Waterloo under Wellington. This poor creeping half-doubled sufferer resides in one of the lower rooms, which during monsoon weather is constantly damp, a position certainly unfit for a poor pilgrim in the last stage of decrepitude, constitutionally ninety years old.

Would you believe it, Mr. Editor, I have known this object of commiseration to trudge to and from the market from one year's end to another, and after her long march, dress her meat for herself and husband, in as miserable poked up hole of a room as you could possibly imagine. This is not fair dealing, Mr. Editor, with the widow of one who was a companion and contemporary with the great Wellington. Would it not be benevolent, yea rather is it not a duty devolving upon some of our well-to-do ladies to provide better accommodation and a suitable native female servant, to wait upon this our sister, whose limbs we wonder have not long ere this refused their office? The Saviour of men left us a great privilege when he said, "the poor ye have with you always, and whensoever ye will ye may do them good," and this we hand over to our Dorcas body of Bombay with the reward, a cup of cold water given to the meanest disciple shall in no case lose its reward.

I say, again, the Pensioner's Home needs to be razed to the ground, and raised up again in a more excellent way—say after the style of Miss Burdett Coutt's lodging-houses, in which every compartment secures health, privacy, and convenience.

Government can make grants where the public good is concerned, why not to raise a suitable place of rest for the withering branches of the Queen's Army?—

Yours, &c., H. B.

7th July.

PREVENTIVE OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of 5th instant I observe a very able suggestion made by "P. W." for the information of the Bombay Government, viz., to place Customs Officers on board of vessels in the Bombay harbour when loading, as in Calcutta.

Is "P. W." aware that the Preventive Officers at Calcutta are remunerated 50 per cent. better than their Bombay brethren and their hours of duty are far less than at Bombay? If he is not, one can easily believe the very simple manner in which the suggestion is made. Vessels in Calcutta, "P. W." is perhaps also not aware discharge and reload within "half the time" than they do in Bombay, and if an officer, placed on board on arrival of a vessel here, is to remain till she is reloaded it would be most unfair. Even should there be a change of officers for reloading, each individual will be called upon to perform duty on board far more frequently than at present, unless the present staff is at least increased by one-fourth, which there is a very poor chance of.

"P. W." must not think I evade work; far from it—good payment will bring in good work. His, I presume, has a cozy billet, and suggests that which he cannot be made to feel as yours, &c., P. O.

BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ELEVENTH DAY, FRIDAY, JULY 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Soondrabaee, a widow, but with hair on her head, was charged with having, on 7th September 1869, at Bombay, committed breach of trust of certain ornaments which were entrusted to her by another widow named Radabaee, by converting the same to her own use; also with criminal misappropriation of the same property; and with having on 6th October 1869 cheated the said Radabaee and dishonestly induced her to deliver to her moneys amounting to Rs. 1,300.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the case was tried. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and she was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

A woman named Bhagee was charged with theft in a building used as a human dwelling of a gold necklace, but was acquitted.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—8TH JULY.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

THEFTS.—A Hindoo was charged with stealing a clock, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.—Another Hindoo was charged with stealing seventeen rupees in cash, and was, on conviction, sentenced to receive five stripes.

HISTORY OF INDIA.—The *Athenæum* states that Colonel Meadows, Taylor, the author of "Confessions of a Thug," "Tara," and other works, is preparing a "Student's Manual of the History of India" from the earliest times to the present day.

THE AURORA FRAUDS CASE.

THE PRISONERS AT THE SESSIONS.

IT having been generally understood that the first prisoners called before Mr. Justice Bayley at the Criminal Sessions on Thursday morning would be those charged in connection with the burning of the Aurora on 25th June, the Court even before ten o'clock was filled with spectators, principally Europeans. About ten o'clock the four prisoners, Elmstone, Whitwell, Harriott, and Marks, entered the dock, and shortly afterwards their counsel took their places at the bar. The Advocate General (Mr. Scoble) and Mr. Farran appeared to conduct the prosecution; Elmstone and Whitwell were represented by Mr. Anstey and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs Thacker and Chalk: Harriott by Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Messrs Dallas and Co.; and Marks by Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Mr. Cleary. A long list of more than a score of witnesses had been put in for the defence; and Cursondass Madhowdass and Captain Brown of the Teresa had been brought up from jail as witnesses for the defence.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MARKS.

On His Lordship taking his seat, Marks was first placed at the bar and the following charges, which had been prepared by the Magistrate, were read over to him by the Clerk of the Crown, Mr. Macpherson:—

"First—That he the said Richard William Marks, on the 12th day of June, in the Christian year 1870, at Bombay, or near the harbour of Bombay, being an articled seaman and carpenter of the British ship Aurora, on a voyage from Bombay to Liverpool, did commit mischief to a decked vessel, to wit, the said British ship Aurora of London, of the burthen of more than 20 tons, intending to destroy or render unsafe the said vessel, or knowing it to be likely that he the said R. W. Marks would thereby destroy or render unsafe the said vessel, against the form of the Indian Penal Code in such case made and provided.

"Second—That he the said Richard William Marks committed, or attempted to commit, by fire or an explosive substance, on the day and year as aforesaid, at Bombay, or near the harbour of Bombay, such mischief as is described in the last preceding count, against the form of the Indian Penal Code in such case made and provided.

"Third—That he the said Richard Wm. Marks, on the day and year as aforesaid, in or near the harbour of Bombay aforesaid, did commit abetment of cheating by conspiracy with one George Harriott, master of the said ship Aurora, and brokers Christopher Thomas Elmstone and Alfred Whitwell, by undertaking to effect the destruction of the said ship, whereby underwriters who had insured goods by the said ship would be cheated in pursuance of an agreement made by him, the said Richard Wm. Marks, with the said George Harriott, Christopher Thomas Elmstone, and Alfred Whitwell, against the form of the Indian Penal Code in such case made and provided"

Prisoner pleaded not guilty to these charges, and was then arraigned on the following additional charges, prepared by the Clerk of the Crown:—

"That he the said Richard Wm. Marks, British subject and mariner, on the 12th day of June, in the Christain year 1870, on board a certain British ship or vessel called the Aurora, on the high seas, and within the Admiralty jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously did set fire to the said ship Aurora, against the form of the statutes in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

"That the said Richard Wm. Marks afterwards, to wit, on the day and year aforesaid, on board the ship Aurora, on a certain voyage upon the high seas, then being upon the high seas, and within the Admiralty jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously did set fire to the said ship, with intent thereby to prejudice Mr. Gilbert Macleod Stewart, who had before then undertaken a certain policy of insurance on certain goods then being on board the said ship, which said policy was then in full force and operation, against the form of the statutes in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity."

To these additional charges the prisoner pleaded guilty.

THE CHARGES AGAINST ELMSTONE, WHITEWELL AND HARRIOTT.

Marks then stood back and the other three prisoners, Harriott, Elmstone, and Whitwell, were called, and had the following charges, prepared by the Magistrate, read over to them:—

"First—That the said George Harriott, master of the British ship Aurora, on the 12th day of June, in the Christian era 1870, at Bombay, or near the harbour of Bombay, did commit mischief to a decked vessel, to wit, the British ship Aurora of London, of the burthen of more than twenty tons, intending to destroy or render unsafe the said vessel, or knowing it to be likely that he would thereby destroy or render unsafe the said vessel, which was on her voyage from Bombay to Liverpool, against the form of the Indian Penal Code in such case made and provided.

"Second—That the said George Harriott committed, or attempted to commit, by fire or an explosive substance, on the 12th day of June 1870, such mischief as is described in the last preceding count, against the form of the Indian Penal Code in such case made and provided.

"Third—That they the said George Harriott, Christopher Thomas Elmstone, and Alfred Whitwell, in the month of May last, or June inst., did wilfully conspire to commit, or attempt to commit, by fire or an explosive substance, on board the said ship Aurora, such mischief as is described in the two last preceding sections, or did abet the commission, or an attempt at the commission, of the said offence, by one Richard William Marks, carpenter of the said British ship Aurora, against the form of the Indian Penal Code in such case made and provided.

"Fourth—That they the said George Harriott, Christopher Thomas Elmstone, and Alfred Whitwell, did in the month of May last, or June instant, wilfully conspire to destroy the said British ship Aurora, in order to cheat certain underwriters in Bombay and elsewhere, by whom the said ship was insured, against the form of the Indian Penal Code in such case made and provided.

"Fifth—That they the said George Harriott, Christopher Thomas Elmstone, and Alfred Whitwell, in the month of May last, or June instant, aforesaid, at Bombay aforesaid, did attempt to cheat certain underwriters in Bombay and elsewhere, by whom the said ship and the cargo, or part of the cargo, of the said ship Aurora was insured, by conspiring to destroy the said ship and cargo by fire or otherwise, against the form of the Indian Penal Code in such case made and provided.

"Sixth—That they the said George Harriott, Christopher Thomas Elmstone, Alfred Whitwell, on the day and year as aforesaid, at Bombay aforesaid, did commit abetment of cheating by conspiring together for the destruction of the British ship Aurora, the said ship and cargo having been wilfully destroyed on the twelfth day of June instant, in or near the harbour of Bombay in pursuance of an agreement previously made by and between them, the said George Harriott, Christopher Thomas Elmstone, and Alfred Whitwell, that the said ship should be destroyed, and that certain underwriters who had insured the said ship and cargo, or part of the said cargo, should be cheated thereby, to the benefit of them the said George Harriott, Christopher Thomas Elmstone, and Alfred Whitwell and others, against the form of the Indian Penal Code in such case made and provided."

The Clerk of the Crown having asked the prisoners to plead to these charges,

Mr. McCulloch said—Before they plead, my Lord, I should ask to have the second charge amended, if the Crown is so minded, by stating where the offence was intended to be committed or is alleged to have been committed. Then the second charge by the Magistrate is very general—it states only, "That the said George Harriott committed, or attempted to commit, by fire or an explosive substance, on the 12th day of June, 1870, such mischief as is described in the last preceding count." That charge does not state where it is alleged to have been committed, whether in Bombay or within the territories of British India, or on the high seas.

The Judge—I don't know that the Advocate General is to proceed on that.

The Advocate General—I withdraw those charges, my Lord.

Mr. McCulloch—The same objection applies to the word "near." That is not specific enough to mean within the territories, and I must ask the Advocate General to amend that.

The Judge—That is in the Magistrate's charges.

Mr. McCulloch—Yes, my Lord.

The Judge—I understand the Advocate General does not intend to proceed on the Magistrate's charges. He has just said so. He alluded to all those charges that have just been read.

The Advocate General—I withdraw the Magistrate's charges as against all the prisoners.

The Clerk of the Crown then read four additional charges drawn by him against Elmstone, Whitwell and Harriott. They were as follows, with the exception of the words in brackets which, as will be seen, were afterwards added on the suggestion of the Judge:—

"That they the said Christopher Thomas Elmstone, Alfred Whitwell, and George Harriott, on the 8th day of June, in the Christian year 1870, at Bombay aforesaid, did abet the committing of mischief by fire to a certain [British] [decked vessel], of a burthen of upwards of 20 tons, called the Aurora, intending to destroy the said vessel, by engaging in a conspiracy with one Richard William Marks [a British subject] for the committing of mischief by fire to the said vessel with intent to destroy the said vessel, and that mischief by fire was committed [within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay] to the said vessel in pursuance of the said conspiracy, against the form [of the statutes and] of the Acts of the Legislative Council of India in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

"That they the said Christopher Thomas Elmstone, Alfred Whitwell, and George Harriott afterwards, to wit, on the day and year aforesaid, at Bombay aforesaid, did abet the committing of mischief by fire to the said vessel, called the Aurora, intending to destroy the said vessel, by instigating the said Richard William Marks to commit mischief by fire to the said vessel with intent to destroy the said vessel, and that mischief by fire was committed to the said vessel in consequence of such instigation [within the jurisdiction of the said High Court and] against the form of the Acts of the Legislative Council of India in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

"That they the said Christopher Thomas Elmstone, Alfred Whitwell, and George Harriott, afterwards, to wit, on the day and year aforesaid, at Bombay aforesaid, did abet the committing of mischief to the said vessel called the Aurora, being a decked vessel of a burthen of up-

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wards of 20 tons, intending to destroy the said vessel, by engaging in a conspiracy with the said Richard Wm. Marks, for the committing a mischief to the said vessel with intent to destroy the said vessel, and that mischief was committed to the said vessel in pursuance of such conspiracy, against the form of the Acts of the Legislative Council of India in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

"That they the said Christopher Thomas Elmstone, Alfred Whitwell, and George Harriott, afterwards, to wit, on the day and year aforesaid, at Bombay aforesaid, did abet the committing of mischief to the said vessel called the Aurora, intending to destroy the said vessel, by instigating the said Richard Wm. Marks to commit mischief to the said vessel with intent to destroy the said vessel, and that mischief was committed to the said vessel in consequence of such instigation, against the form of the Acts of the Legislative Council of India in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity."

When the prisoners had been asked to plead,

Mr. Anstey said—I appear with my learned friend Mr. Starling for the two first prisoners, and I have to submit to your Lordship that it is impossible to plead to these charges. I therefore, in the language of the Act, must demur, or move to quash, unless the Advocate General consents to have them amended. The proper time is now, before the jury are sworn. Act XVIII of 1862, section 41, provides that :—" Every objection to an indictment for uncertainty, or for any formal defect apparent on the face thereof, shall be taken by demurrer or motion to quash such indictment before the jury shall be sworn, and not afterwards : and every Court before which any objection shall be taken by demurrer or motion to quash for any formal defect may, if it be thought necessary, cause the indictment to be forthwith amended in such particulars, by some officer of the Court or other person, and thereupon the trial shall proceed as if no such defect had appeared." These charges are open to the very same objection which my learned friend Mr. McCulloch on behalf of his client, Captain George Harriott, took to the Magistrate's charges, which charges have been, in consequence of my learned friend's objection, withdrawn. I take only one objection, because the same objection applies to all. The charge is—" That they the said Christopher Thomas Elmstone, Alfred Whitwell, and George Harriott, on the 12th day of June, in the Christian year 1870, at Bombay aforesaid, did abet the committing of mischief by fire to a certain decked vessel, of a burthen of upwards of 20 tons, called the Aurora, intending to destroy the said vessel,"—not saying where or within what jurisdiction. Then it goes on, " by engaging in a conspiracy with one Richard William Marks for committing of mischief by fire to the said vessel,"—not saying where the mischief was committed, if ever it was committed ; and again " with intent to destroy the said vessel,"—not saying whether it was in Bombay or within the jurisdiction ; and then " and that mischief by fire was committed to the said vessel in pursuance of the said conspiracy"—again not saying where the mischief was committed. And there is of course the nature of the offence, and consequently the jurisdiction to try it must entirely depend on the locality. I ask, either that the charges be amended in this respect at once, or else that they be quashed for uncertainty and as insufficient, I do so, my Lord, because as my clients——

The Judge—Do you appear for all the prisoners?

Mr. Anstey—I and my learned friend Mr. Starling appear for the two first prisoners ; my learned friend Mr. McCulloch appears for the third.

The Judge—You appear for the two brokers?

Mr. Anstey—Yes, my Lord. In the Magistrate's charges the two brokers were second and third and Harriott was first. Now the two brokers were Nos. 1 and 2, and No. 3 is the captain. Therefore it falls to me, and not to my learned friend, to take the objection now. I should not do so otherwise ; the objection belongs to my learned friend, I merely adhere to it, my Lord. The objection is this : my clients, on these charges, stand accused of one offence only, though it is stated in a variety of forms, and that is the offence of abetment—it used to be called the offence of conspiracy. Now there can be no abetment punishable under the Penal Code unless the thing abetted is an offence or an act which would be an offence if committed by a person capable by law of committing an offence. That is provided by section 108 of the Penal Code, which says—" A person abets an offence who abets either the commission of an offence, or the commission of an act, which would be an offence, if committed by a person capable by law of committing an offence with the same intention or knowledge as that of the abettor." Now an offence, within the meaning of the Penal Code, is only when " a thing is made punishable by the Penal Code." Section 40 contains the definition —" The word 'offence' denotes a thing made punishable by this Code" and there have been, as your Lordship says, decisions on that section which show that only a thing punishable under the Code is an offence. Now if the Advocate General is instructed to amend the charges by stating the locality, I and my learned friend Mr. Starling, on behalf of our clients, will be able to know how to plead—whether to admit the guilt or to deny it as charged. Until that is done it will be impossible for us to advise our clients to plead to this indictment.

Mr. McCulloch—I take the same objection on behalf of the third prisoner.

The Advocate General—I was fully prepared for the objection which my learned friends have made on behalf of their clients, and in consequence of the anticipation that such an objection would be raised the indictment has been framed with the view, as I think, successfully to meet it. Now, my Lord, my learned friend's objection appears to be two-fold. In the first place he objects that the locality in which the offence was committed, and with the abetment of which the prisoners are charged, is not defined. I submit that it is immaterial. The offence for which the three prisoners are charged is, not the committal of mischief, but the abetment of the committal of mischief, to a vessel ; and by section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Amendment Act of 1862 it is provided :—" Any person accused of an offence may be dealt with, tried and punished by any of Her Majesty's [Supreme] Courts of Judicature if the offence shall have been either commenced, or completed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such court, in the same manner as if the offence had been wholly and entirely committed within such local limits." Now, my Lord, the charge which is made against the prisoners is abetment by conspiracy—abetment by instigation. The locality of that offence is laid in Bombay and in Bombay that was committed, if it was committed, the conspiracy being completed in Bombay. That being the nature of the offence, I apprehend it is unnecessary to say where the offence was committed or carried out :—it is enough to state the abetment took place in Bombay though the offence of committing the mischief by fire was not completed possibly within the jurisdiction of this Court in its Original Criminal Jurisdiction, and I apprehend it is unnecessary the charges should be amended by stating the locality in which the committing of the mischief, by fire or otherwise, to this vessel took place. With regard to the second objection, it seems to be this :—that supposing this offence, this committing of mischief by fire, to have taken place upon the High Seas and within the Admiralty jurisdiction of this Court, then the Penal Code does not apply, and so the charge of abetment under the Penal Code cannot be sustained—that, unless it is shown that the offence under the Penal Code was committed, then the instigation of that on the High Seas would not be an offence against the Penal Code—and consequently, I take the argument of my learned friend to be, the instigation cannot be charged under the Penal Code. But the language of the Penal Code enables us to get over that highly technical objection. Abetment is constituted, not by the commission of an offence, but of an act, and, accordingly, your Lordship will observe, the commission of an offence is not alleged but the commission of an act is alleged—that is, the act of committing mischief by fire. Now section 109 of the Penal Code provides :—" Whoever abets any offence shall, if the act abetted is committed in consequence of the abetment, and no express provision is made for the punishment of such abetment, be punished with the punishment provided for the offence ;" and I apprehend that, though strictly speaking there might be an objection to charging the prisoners with abetment of an offence under the Penal Code, nevertheless the offence of abetment might be laid against them, the act committed being such that, if committed within the jurisdiction of this Court, it would amount to an offence within the meaning of the Penal Code. Though the act which was abetted was not committed within the jurisdiction of this Court the abetment is alleged to have taken place within that jurisdiction, and therefore the Penal Code applies. Therefore I submit that it is not necessary to specify the locality of the act in the charges.

The Judge—Take this illustration under section 108 :—" A instigates B to commit murder ; B refuses to do so ; A is guilty of abeting B to commit murder." Now apply that here. Suppose these three men abetted, by conspiring, Marks to commit an offence, leaving it to him to do so either in the harbour, on the High Seas, or within the limits of the European waters, the offence of abetment would be complete.

The Advocate General—My Lord, I say the offence of abetment is entirely different and distinct from committing mischief by fire. These prisoners are not charged with the act of committing mischief by fire, but with abetting in Bombay the committing of that mischief by fire.

The Judge—Suppose Marks had refused, as in the case in this illustration, the prisoners would nevertheless be guilty.

The Advocate General—They would nevertheless be rightly chargeable with abetment.

The Judge—Clearly so.

The Advocate General—The only result would have been difference in the amount of punishment awarded under the Act ; but I apprehend the 109th section gets over my learned friend's difficulty, because it shows that it is not necessary that an offence should be committed in consequence of the abetment, but that it is sufficient if an act, which within the ordinary jurisdiction of this Court would be an offence under the Penal Code, has been committed in consequence of the abetment.

Mr. Anstey—My Lord, the point is not touched, I humbly submit, by the illustration which your Lordship has suggested, and certainly not by anything that has fallen from my learned friend the Acting Advocate General. I must re-state, therefore, the objection. There is no doubt at all that there may be abetment of an offence that never was committed. There is no doubt of that. But to constitute the offence of abetment in that case it must be charged and proved that the instigation, or whatever it was, had respect to an act to be done within the jurisdiction. The illustration to which your Lordship has referred, that of murder not being committed, must be understood with reference to the whole of the context. It must be understood to mean an instigation to commit a murder, to commit an offence punishable as murder is, under the Code; and inasmuch as no offence can be punishable, as murder, under the Code which is committed out of the jurisdiction, it follows that there can be no abetment of such offence punishable under the Code. The objection is one of substance, not of form. My clients are entitled to know how far the evidence which will be offered to the gentlemen of the jury when sworn, whether it will be the evidence of the crown witnesses or the evidence which the prisoners themselves have furnished, is meant to be used against them,—whether it be meant to use it against them in respect of acts which they admit, or whether it be intended to use it against them in respect of acts which they repudiate. Now, as it will appear if the case gets to trial that there were a great many incidents in this case some of which occurred in Bombay and some of them fifty miles off, it is most important that they should know what they are charged with in order that they may make their defence accordingly, if they are advised to defend. So much for the illustration to which your Lordship refers. But as to my learned friend's argument, my answer to it is this :—Act XVIII of 1862, section 30 to which he has referred your Lordship, merely enacts that :—" Any person accused of an offence may be dealt with, tried and punished by any of Her Majesty's [Supreme] Courts of Judicature if the offence shall have been either commenced, or completed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such court, in the same manner as if the offence had been wholly and entirely committed within such local limits." Granted. No doubt of that. But observe the language :—the " offence." I ask again, what is the definition of offence? And I find in section 40 of the Penal Code it means " a thing made punishable by this Code ;" and I find the very Act to which my learned friend refers has, in section 28, a positive re-enactment of that section 40 of the Code. It states :—" In every indictment words used in describing an offence shall be deemed to have been used in the same sense attached to them by the Penal Code." Therefore these vague charges to which I am objecting must be understood to apply to some offence made punishable by the Penal Code—namely, the committing of mischief by fire to a certain vessel, the Aurora, being a decked vessel of a burthen of upwards of 20 tons, intending to destroy the said vessel by engaging in a conspiracy by fire for the committing a mischief to the said vessel, intending to destroy it, and that the mischief was caused in pursuance of such conspiracy. I have a right to know whether the conspiracy was to destroy that vessel on the High Seas, whether it was a conspiracy to destroy the vessel within the harbour of Bombay, or what was the place in which it was intended to destroy it. Secondly—I have a right to know, before I advise my clients to plead, where it was that the mischievous act took place in pursuance of that conspiracy—in the harbour of Bombay, on the High Seas, or where else. Unless you have an offence, substantial offence, you have no abetment, and there is no offence which is capable of being abetted within the meaning of the Penal Code which is not an offence punishable by the Penal Code ; and I need not tell your Lordship that the Indian Penal Code does not make punishable any offence which is committed beyond the jurisdiction of the Indian Legislature.

Mr. McCulloch—I think, my Lord, that the Advocate General has not altogether met the real difficulty in this case. The section 109 on which he relies, and which is also the section on which we rely, commences with these words—" Whoever abets any offence ;" and then turning to section 40, and getting there the definition of the word " offence," that section 109 must read in this way—" Whoever abets anything made punishable by this code." Filling in the definition of " offence" as given in section 40, section 109 is to this effect—" Whoever abets any act or thing made punishable by this code." And section 108 is the same—" A person abets an offence," that is, a person abets a thing made punishable by this Code, who does so and so. Now, my Lord, the charge against us is at present that we abetted——

The Judge—I think, if you will forgive me for interrupting you, all the four heads charge your clients with abetting by conspiracy and instigating Marks.

Mr. McCulloch—Yes, by instigating or conspiring with Marks, to commit an offence which is described as the destroying of the ship. Now assuming that we did instigate him, did we instigate him to do a thing punishable under the Penal Code? If we did not instigate him to do a thing which, if he had done it, was punishable under the Penal Code, then we are not guilty of an offence under the Penal Code, whatever we may be liable for under any other provisions of law. But in this case it is perfectly clear that it must entirely depend upon the answer to the question, What did we instigate him to do? If it is said that we instigated him to burn or destroy the ship within the territories of India, we did instigate him to commit an act which was punishable under the Penal Code ; but if we instigated him to destroy the ship upon the High Seas, we instigated him to commit an act which is punishable under other Acts, but which is not punishable under the Penal Code.

The Judge—Is that quite clear? I doubt it.

Mr. McCulloch—Oh, yes, that is quite clear I think. A. instigates B. to murder C. If A. instigates B. to murder C. in the Indian territory he instigates him to commit a crime which is punishable by the Penal code, and therefore the instigation is an offence under that Code ; but if A. instigates B. to murder C. in France or on the High Seas, then he instigates him to commit a crime which, however it may be punishable by other laws, does not happen to be a crime punishable under the Penal Code.

The Judge—Do I understand you to say that if the parties conspired here on this island to murder a man on board a British ship which sails out of Bombay harbour to-day, and, fifty or one hundred miles off, the murder is committed on board that British ship by a British subject on the High Seas, that that is not punishable under the Penal Code?

Mr. McCulloch—The murder?

The Judge—Yes, the murder.

Mr. McCulloch—No. It would be punishable under XXIV. and XXV. Vic., the English statute equivalent to the Penal Code. Then, according to a ruling of Sir Barnes Peacock, he would be punishable under these and these alone.

The Judge—Are you quite sure of that?

Mr. McCulloch—He would not come under the Penal Code. There are other Acts which apply to it ; he would not escape, there is no fear of that, but it does not come under the Penal Code. Now this particular charge of abetment is made under the Penal Code, and therefore we must look to what the Penal Code says, and it says that abetment is punishable if it is abetment of a thing that is punishable under the Penal Code. Whether it was an oversight or whether there are other provisions, no doubt my learned friend the Advocate General will be able to show on a future occasion ; but as the law now stands, the crime of abetment under the Penal Code with which it is proposed to charge us can only consist in the abetment of an offence which itself may be punished if it is committed. Now, assuming this ship to have been destroyed on the High Seas, these men cannot be punished under the Penal Code, because it is beyond the jurisdiction of that Code.

The Judge—Is that so, Mr. McCulloch? You seem to be very confident on the subject.

Mr. McCulloch—Quite so. Sir Barnes Peacock's decision is clear on that.

Mr. Scoble—Not on abetment.

Mr. McCulloch—My learned friend does not see that abetment only follows the crime.

The Judge—But I would ask you, Mr. McCulloch, is the law in the same state now as when Thompson was tried before Mr. Justice Phear in 1867, when Mr. Phear's reservation of judgment led to Sir Barnes Peacock's decision?

Mr. McCulloch—As far as I am aware it is. There has been no subsequent Act. Of course my learned friend the Advocate General will point it out if my memory be incorrect, but so far as I am aware the Act stands as we have read, and the Madras Court, I am told, has held the same. The majority of the High Court of Madras were of that opinion.

The Judge—Would you give me the date of that decision?

Mr. Anstey—It is in the Third Madras Reports.

The Judge—Then that must be some years ago, for they are now in the Fifth.

Mr. McCulloch—I am willing to admit for the purpose of argument that I instigated the carpenter to destroy the ship, but that does not help the case. I instigated him to destroy it—where? If my learned friend says in the harbour of Bombay, I shall know what to plead. If he says I instigated him to destroy it on the High Seas, then there is no offence, and your Lordship will not call upon us to plead.

The Judge—I doubt that, Mr. McCulloch.

Mr. McCulloch—There is a note by Mr. Mayne, which says—" The offence of abetment can only be committed in respect of offences under the Penal Code, not of offences punishable under a special or local law, nor of offences punishable under the English law. This defect is not cured by Act IV of 1867. Possibly a person who instigated another to commit an offence against the Railway Act, or to commit a murder on the High Seas, might be successfully indicted as an accessory before the fact." That is just what we are contending for, and, in fact, I don't understand the Advocate General to impugn that part of our argument. As I understood his argument it appeared to me to rest on a confusion of the two offences. Assuming all the facts proved, an act of instigation or persuasion may have taken place in Bombay, but what was the instigation?

The Judge—You say that that would not be punishable by the Penal Code?

Mr. McCulloch—If he afterwards had done it the abetment would be punishable under English law, but not punishable under the Penal Code, and although we did ask him in Bombay to do this, we asked him to do something which is not punishable under the Penal Code, and, therefore, which we cannot be charged with abetting under the Penal Code. For read these words—" Whoever abets any act which is punishable under the Penal Code shall be punishable as an abettor." That is the section under which we are punishable. Now, if your Lordship reads these words, how is it possible—unless your Lordship throws out a suggestion that I do not understand the Advocate General to contend for, that the destruction of a ship on the High Seas is punishable under the Penal Code? Now, with reference to that, my Lord, Mr. Mayne says in the latest edition of the Penal Code, page 168—" One contingency, however, has been overlooked in framing Act IV. of 1867, and that is the possibility of persons in India being chargeable only with offences punishable under the law of England." And that is exactly what we say now. " For instance, if a British sailor committed murder on the High Seas, when he reached Madras, he would be punishable by the High Court for murder under the law of England ; but inasmuch as this is not anything made punishable by the Code or by any special or local law as therein defined, a public servant could not be indicted under section 221 for omitting to apprehend him, nor could he, nor any friend of his, be indicted under section 224 or 225 for resisting apprehension, nor could he be indicted under section 216 for escaping from custody, nor could any one be convicted under that section for harbouring him." And also, though it does not say so, no one can be convicted under the Penal Code for abetting or instigating him to do so, for the same reason that it is an offence punishable under the law of England, and not under the Penal Code. And when there is anything in an objection of this nature the greatest simplicity of statement is the strongest argument. Would your Lordship oblige me by simply reading section 109—" Whoever abets any offence," and then going back to section 40, which says—" The word 'offence' denotes a thing made punishable by this code." Now we want to know what we are charged with—whether we are charged with abetting a thing to be done in Bombay or with abetting a thing to be done on the High Seas. It alters the whole complexion of the case. If the Advocate General says we abetted the destruction of the ship in Bombay, why common sense, and the evidence will answer him that we did not suggest that the ship should be destroyed in the harbour of Bombay. At all events that is a thing on which we would require evidence before we admit it.

The Judge—You say if you abetted it and left it to his discretion to commit the act at any time before the ship reached England?

Mr. McCulloch—We must, before we can be punishable, be shown to have suggested or instigated him to do an act which is punishable by the Penal Code and no other act. Now, my Lord, we want to know if we are charged with that or not. At present we are not arguing the facts ; we are merely asking that the charge should say which of the things we are charged with—whether we are charged with instigating this man to destroy the ship in the harbour of Bombay or on the High Seas. The effect of that will be a matter for subsequent argument, but all we say is, " Let us know what you say we are called on to plead to. It may come to nothing in the end, but at all events we are entitled to know what you charge us with instigating—if you charge us with instigating this man to burn the ship in the harbour of Bombay, within the territories of British India, or with instigating the burning of the ship on the High Seas, one or other you must charge us with, or both if you choose, but let us have the statement, and then it will be a question of evidence how far either or both can be supported." If your Lordship would look to page 224 of Mr. Mayne's last edition, that of 1869, the decisions seem conclusive. My learned friend the Advocate General's argument tends to confuse the two offences. Any person accused of an offence may be dealt with if any part of the offence is committed in Bombay, and I am willing to agree that if my learned friend were able to prove we instigated a man to commit an offence punishable under the Penal Code, it would not matter how much of the instigation took place in Bombay. If one word of the instigation took place here and the remainder outside, then the section would apply, for it is an offence which is altogether cognisable, because part of the instigation took place here. But that has nothing to do with the point we are relying upon. We have not said the instigation took place here, but we say the instigation wherever it took place, and my learned friend's argument does not touch that, that the instigation was to commit a thing which is not punishable under the Penal Code, and therefore section 30 has no application here. For these reasons I submit that we have a reasonable right to ask that the charges should be shaped so as to tell us what to plead. That there is a distinction between a crime committed within the territory and a crime committed out of it is clear, and we are entitled to know what in substance is the charge made against us—whether we are charged with instigating to destroy a ship in British territory or outside of British territory and upon the High Seas.

The Judge—I am clearly of opinion that the charges are sufficient, but I may allude for a few minutes to the question whether by the insertion of a few words all difficulty on the subject might not possibly be removed. Now, there is no doubt that the High Court at Calcutta, presided over by Sir Barnes Peacock, on 3rd September 1867, by a majority of two Judges to one—or rather the Chief Justice and Mr. Macpherson were of one opinion, and Mr. Phear who tried and reserved the case was of a doubting opinion,—held at that time,—and I think correctly—that an offence by a British subject committed on board a British ship was punishable by English statute. But a month before that decision took place, namely, on the 20th of August 1867, Her Majesty assented to an Act which is numbered XXX and XXXI Vic., cap. 124, an act to amend the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, which appears to me to put the matter beyond all doubt. The 11th section of that Act, which has not been alluded to by either of the learned counsel who have just addressed me on behalf of the prisoners, gives, in my opinion, and I have carefully considered this matter, to this Court full power to hear and to determine according to the Indian Penal Code an offence like the present. Now that 11th section says that " if any British subject commits any crime or offence on board any British ship, or on board any foreign ship to which he does not belong, any Court of Justice in Her Majesty's dominions which would have had cognisance of such crime or offence if committed on board a British ship within the limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of such court, shall have jurisdiction to hear and (and this is the important word) determine the case as if the said crime or offence had been committed as last aforesaid." In other words, that crimes or offences committed by British subjects on board British ships can be tried in the High Court of Bombay, just as if the crime or offence had been committed within our ordinary jurisdiction, that ordinary jurisdiction extending to the island of Bombay, as it was formerly called, and also, as was held many years ago, in a case of murder, by Sir Erskine Perry, recorded in his Oriental cases, and held more recently by other judges, including the harbour. I entertain therefore no doubt that these charges are well drawn—that they charge an offence which is punishable in this court; but I would suggest to the learned Advocate-General whether it would not be desirable to introduce words into these four heads, so as to bring them clearly within the language of the Imperial statute of 1857 which I have just read, charging Marks with being a British subject, and charging him with having committed mischief by fire upon this vessel, which may also be classed, (as I believe the evidence shows it was) as being a British vessel, and adding to the words which conclude or towards the end of the charge that the mischief by fire was committed to such vessel in pursuance of such conspiracy ; and after the words " conspiracy," and before the words " against the form of the acts of the Legislative Council" to insert the words, " and within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature of Bombay." Now, of course, it will be for the Advocate-General to say whether he thinks it desirable that these three amendments should be made. If he pleases that they should be made, I will allow them, but now is the proper time to amend ; and if those amendments are made it appears to me we shall then have without the slightest possibility of doubt under this 11th section of the Imperial statute of 1867, jurisdiction to try that offence, wherever that offence of burning or destroying the ship took place, just as if the offence of burning or destruction had taken place, and as if the conspiracy for, or the abetment of, or the aiding that offence had taken place off Bombay harbour.

The Advocate-General—If your Lordship pleases, I will apply for leave to amend the charges accordingly.

While the charges were being amended by the Advocate-General,

The Judge said—I am by no means certain—I should require argument on the subject before I decide—whether this new section which has not been noticed, but which I alluded to, in the new Mercantile Shipping Act of 1867, may not by the use of the words " hear and determine" have entirely altered the law as it was in force at the time Sir Barnes Peacock gave that judgment, and whether the English statutes apply, and Marks can be indicted and charged with the offence as constituted by the English acts ; but as to his being liable under the Indian Penal Code, I entertain not the slightest doubt. And, Mr. Advocate-General, I should have stated that the words in the section of the Act of 1867 which I have just read may be cited and construed as a part of the Shipping Act of 1854, and by the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 Her Majesty's Dominions shall mean those strictly so called and all territories under the Government of the East India Company, and therefore express power is given to this Court.

The amended charges were then read over to the prisoners Elmstone, Whitwell, and Harriott, each of whom pleaded not guilty, Elmstone with considerable emphasis.

THE FOUR PRISONERS CHARGED TOGETHER.

The Clerk of the Crown then read the following additional charges—

"That the said Richard William Marks, British subject and mariner, on the 12th day of June 1870, on board a certain British ship or vessel called the Aurora, on a certain voyage upon the High Seas, then being upon the High Seas, and within the Admiralty jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, did feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously did set fire to and destroy the said ship Aurora, against the form of the statutes in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity. And that the said Christopher Thomas Elmstone, Alfred Whitwell, and George Harriott, before the said felony was committed, in form aforesaid, at Bombay, or within the jurisdiction of the said High Court of Judicature, did feloniously and maliciously incite, move, aid, counsel, hire, and command the said Richard Wm. Marks, the said felony, in manner and form aforesaid, to do and commit against the form of the statutes in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity."

Before the prisoners pleaded,

Mr. Anstey said—My Lord, I must draw attention to these two counts or charges, and my objection is somewhat different from that which your Lordship has just been pleased to overrule. As I understand it, these two charges are framed under the English statute solely.

The Judge—Yes.

Mr. Anstey—And I am at a loss to conceive how an offence of abetment, which is a creature of Anglo-Indian law, can be charged to be committed in respect of a crime, a felony, so described.

The Judge—It is not so described. They are charged with being accessories of an Act passed to consolidate the statute law of England and Ireland, called the Accessories' and Abettors' Act,

The Advocate-General—Quite so, my Lord.

Mr. Anstey—My Lord, we have no felonies within this jurisdiction.

The Judge—But there are on the high seas though.

Mr. Anstey—But this is a charge of feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously inciting, moving, aiding, counseling, and hiring Marks, at Bombay, and within the jurisdiction of the High Court. It is impossible to commit any felony now within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature of Bombay. Either it is to be treated as abetment of an Anglo-Indian offence, or a felony, which is an English offence, or it is not. If we are charged with a felony by English law, I maintain that it is a crime impossible to be committed within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Bombay, inasmuch as there is no such thing as felony known to the law of Bombay. The charge has therefore been wrongly, improperly stated, and I should like to have it stated with more precision, in order to know what to plead.

The Judge—What say you to section 7 of the Accessories' Act?

Mr. Anstey—That cannot override the provisions of the Penal Code, by which the whole of the criminal English law, except the reservations made, the Mutiny Act and one or two more, has been entirely superseded. You cannot prosecute under English law and Indian law at once, and the Penal Code has always been considered to supersede and come in place of English law. The Accessories' Act has no application any more than this Court can be said to be the Supreme Court, and this is not the Supreme Court, and the English criminal law which used to be administered by the Supreme Court cannot be administered by the High Court, although the English common law, and what is called equity, by express provisions of the letters patent are kept alive and within the jurisdiction of the High Court. For criminal law we look wholly and solely to the Penal Code, and, if there are any such, to local and special Acts which have been passed before or since the code and have not been abolished by it.

Mr. McCulloch said he concurred in the remarks and suggestions of his learned friend Mr. Anstey.

The Judge—How do you explain the provisions of the 7th section of the Accessories' Act? because I understand you to say, or rather your colleague Mr. Anstey has just said, there may be a murder committed on board a British ship on the High Seas for which he is punishable under English law, but that if persons in Bombay are what we call in English accessories to the fact, they cannot be liable at all.

Mr. Anstey—That is not what I said.

The Judge—What I want you to consider and to give what argument you can upon is section 7 of XXIV. and XXV. Vic., cap. 94, the Accessories' and Abettors' Act, which says—" Where any felony shall have been committed within England or Ireland," (that relates to offences at home) " the offence of any person who shall be an accessory either before or after the fact to any such felony may be dealt with, inquired of, tried, determined, and punished by any Court which shall have jurisdiction to try the principal felony, or any felonies committed in any country or place in which the act by reason whereof such person shall have become accessory shall have been committed, and in every other case" (and this is the position of the statute which applies to British subjects in every part of the globe) " the offence of any person who shall be an accessory either before or after the fact to any felony may be dealt with, inquired of, tried, determined, and punished by any Court which shall have jurisdiction to try the principal felony" (which this Court certainly has) " or any felonies committed in any county or place in which such person shall be apprehended or be in custody, whether the principal felony shall have been committed on the sea or on the land, or begun on the land and completed on the sea, and whether within Her Majesty's dominions or without, or partly within Her Majesty's dominions and partly without." Does not that apply here?

Mr. McCulloch—I think not.

The Judge—Why not?

Mr. McCulloch—Well, I take this distinction, this instigation or abetment or being accessory took place in Bombay.

The Judge—Will you allow me to ask this—assuming a burning or murder on the High Seas between this and the Cape of Good Hope ; assuming conspiracy and abetment, the result of deliberate design in Bombay ; how are these persons to be punished?

Mr. McCulloch—Under the section of the Penal Code which your Lordship has just decided to be applicable, and which for the purpose of this argument I am entitled to adopt as law, they can be tried under the Penal Code and punished here, and if that be so it must exclude foreign law. Supposing there was no law to try them here, XXIV and XXV Vic. would come into force.

The Judge—May they not be liable under that as well as under the Penal Code?

Mr. McCulloch—No one can be tried for any of the offences specified in the Penal Code except under the Penal Code itself.

The Judge—But in the case of the trial before Sir Barnes Peacock they were tried for an act on the High Seas.

Mr. McCulloch—It might be different if it were alleged that they had conspired outside ; I am not prepared to say the passage which your Lordship has read would not then apply ; but here it is alleged expressly that the conspiracy took place in Bombay, and your Lordship has held that that conspiracy took place in Bombay and is punishable by the Penal Code, and it enacts that no other punishment shall be inflicted, and that this Code is conclusive.

The Judge—I do not feel inclined to grant your application to quash.

Mr. McCulloch—Only the latter part, my Lord.

The Judge—*I* have considered it very carefully, and I shall not quash. In the event of there being a conviction, or in the event of its becoming necessary, one will see what to do ; but at present I do not feel inclined to say that there is not a case to which they should be called upon to plead.

All the prisoners then pleaded not guilty to the charges.

APPLICATION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

The Advocate General—I am instructed on behalf of the prosecution now to make an application to your Lordship under the 42nd section of the Criminal Law Amendment Act XVIII of 1862, that the trial of these prisoners—of the three who have pleaded not guilty and the one who has pleaded not guilty to two charges,—may be postponed to next Sessions. Your Lordship is aware of the circumstances under which this case was sent for trial. It is not necessary for me to do more than say that the necessity for producing full evidence on the part of the prosecution was avoided before the Senior Magistrate by reason of certain statements made by the prisoners themselves. The only evidence we have now before the Court is the evidence that was taken before the Magistrate, and as the prisoners have now pleaded not guilty it will be necessary for the prosecution to supplement that evidence and make a complete substantial case against the prisoners. Would your Lordship fix a special day?

The Judge—But could not the case come on for trial in the course of next week? I am sorry to say I have nine or ten cases to try yet, and I am told that each will take a day.

The Advocate General—Then perhaps your Lordship will allow me to repeat this application at a later time of the Sessions.

The Judge—As some of the witnesses are probably seamen it might be desirable to get the matter over as soon as possible.

Mr. Anstey—I would ask your Lordship to fix a special day.

The Judge—I would if necessary adjourn the Sessions to any particular day you might be ready, Mr. Advocate General.

The Advocate General—If your Lordship pleases.

Mr. Anstey—My Lord, I must say I do not understand what jurisdiction this section gives to the Court to make any such order of adjournment.

The Judge—Why not?

Mr. Anstey—Why, I am just going to state a reason.

The Judge—I have constantly seen cases adjourned from one Sessions to the other.

Mr. Anstey—That may be, but my learned friend says he applies under section 42. I say it is passed in favour of persons prosecuted, and it applies only to applications by persons so indicted. It says " any person prosecuted shall be entitled to traverse or postpone a trial, provided always that if the Court upon an application of the person so indicted, or otherwise——

The Judge—Or otherwise.

Mr. Anstey—Yes, my Lord, but just let me go on. " Or otherwise shall be of opinion that he ought to be allowed a further time either to prepare for defence or otherwise"—and I on behalf of my client do not ask that he should be allowed a further time either to prepare for his defence or otherwise ; and that then " such Court may adjourn the Sessions" : and on behalf of my client I distinctly say I make no application whatever for time to enable them to prepare their defence or otherwise, but that on the contrary I do apply on their behalf that they be allowed no time at all.

Mr. McCulloch—I concur, my Lord. I consider this section does not authorise the prosecution to apply, whatever other sections my learned friend may find to support the application ; but this section is clearly limited to an application made by a prisoner, and does not in terms authorize the Court to adjourn a hearing on the application of the prosecution. We do not want a postponement, and I submit that this section does not authorize a Court to make an order upon the application of the prosecution.

Mr. Ferguson—I do not apply for a postponement on behalf of Marks, for whom I appear. If the prosecution declines to take the plea of guilty which prisoner has pleaded on one charge, and your Lordship does not sentence him on that plea, I do not ask for any postponement for hearing evidence from the prosecution, and I concur in what has fallen from the counsel who have preceded me.

The Judge—I entertain not the very slightest doubt that I ought to grant the application of the Advocate General. The prisoners by their voluntary, full, and detailed confessions before the Magistrate, which are sent up with the depositions, and which I have read, would naturally lead the prosecuting counsel to expect that other pleas than those put in to-day would be pleaded by the prisoners, and therefore, whether under this section 42 or whether for the interests of justice—in order that there should be no failure of justice—I entertain no doubt that the application should be granted. It is every day's practice in England, and I have constantly seen it here, for prosecuting counsel to say they are not ready, and then as a matter of course the application is granted by the presiding judge. Therefore whether under section 42, or whether under that power which every Court of record has of regulating its proceedings for the purposes and interests of justice, I shall unquestionably adjourn, if asked before the conclusion of the Sessions, the case of all the prisoners either to a future day of the present Sessions or, if deemed most expedient by the learned Advocate General, to next Sessions. Otherwise there might be a most scandalous failure of justice. I shall expect your application, Mr. Advocate General, before the close of the present Sessions.

Mr. Ferguson—My Lord, the prisoner Marks has pleaded guilty to three of the heads of the charge.

The Judge—Well, Mr. Ferguson?

Mr. Ferguson—I would ask your Lordship, if the prosecution does not object, to sentence him now.

The Judge—The matter is in the hands of the Advocate General.

Mr. Ferguson—The Advocate General does not object, I think, but he does not choose to press the Court for sentence.

The Judge—I certainly shall not sentence Marks till, if ever, I sentence the other three men.

Mr. Ferguson—He has pleaded guilty to three of the charges under my advice, and, also under my advice, not guilty to the other charges. In doing so he does not wish in any way to retract or withdraw the confession he made before the Magistrate, but simply under my advice to plead guilty to the three charges which appear to me to meet the case, and not guilty to those which appear to me do not meet the case.

The Judge—He has pleaded guilty to some of the charges, and not guilty to others, on which in my opinion there is not the slightest doubt if convicted he could be sentenced ; and therefore I decline at present to pass any sentence upon him. It may be very possible that he may be tried upon these charges to which he has pleaded not guilty, and which I think are perfectly unassailable.

The prisoners were then removed, and nearly all the great crowd of spectators left the Court.

CURSONDASS MADHOWDASS AND CAPTAIN BROWN.

A PARSEE ON "THE LAST DAY."

MR. CURSONDASS MADHOWDASS, and Captain Brown of the Teresa, were again brought up in the Fort Police Court before Mr. Connon, the senior magistrate, yesterday ; the former charged with cheating Messrs. Finlay, Scott, and Co., and the latter with abetment of that offence.

Mr. Peile appeared for the prosecution, Dr. Dallas for Cursondass Madhowdass, and Mr. Cleary for Captain Brown.

Mr. Walter Laing, partner of Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co., was first called and examined by Mr. Peile.

Q.—Do you remember the night of Mr. Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka's suicide? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you very early in the morning of the following day accompany Mr. Reid, your partner, to Cursondass Madhowdass's house at Malabar Hill? A.—Yes.

Q.—At what time was it? A.—Between twelve and one o'clock.

Q.—And you saw Cursondass at his house? A.—Yes, in his dining-room or drawing-room.

Q.—Did Mr. Reid in your presence ask Cursondass any questions about the Teresa, or did you ask any questions? A.—Not while we were in the room ; the first time Cursondass began speaking to him about the suicide by Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka, and so on ; and we asked him if he knew any reason for it, to which he replied that he did not.

Q.—But when you went to the doors? A.—We went outside, and then I suggested to Mr. Reid that we should return and ask about his cotton in the Teresa.

Q.—Were you present when he asked this question? A.—Yes.

Q.—What question did he put? A.—We asked if his 1,000 bales per Teresa, of which we held the bills of lading and on which we had given advances, had been shipped.

Q.—What answer did he make? A.—He said not one bale had been shipped.

Q.—Did he say anything besides that? A.—I think Mr. Reid said it was a regular fraud, or words to that effect, and he expressed his regret that he had deceived us.

Q.—Had you another interview with him that day? A.—Yes ; late in the same morning we had another interview with him.

Q.—Was Mr. Reid present at that time? A.—Yes, we went to his bed-room.

Q.—Was anything said about the 1,000 bales on that occasion? A.—I think the only conversation that took place then was that we asked him what was the total amount of bales he had short-shipped altogether by the Teresa. I forget which of us it was that put the question—whether it was Mr. Reid or myself, and I believe he said 3,600 or 3,800. I am not sure if there was not " 40" added at the end.

Q.—How much he had short-shipped in all? A.—Yes, not in the Teresa alone, but in ships generally.

Mr. T. R. Henson, accountant of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, next deposed—Cursondass Madhowdass, the defendant, kept an account in our bank. I produce a cheque signed by him for Rs. 1,500 in favour of one Soonderjee Shamjee, dated 3rd June 1870. That has been honoured. I produce another cheque signed by Cursondass Madhowdass in favour of Ruttonjee Cursetjee for Rs. 1,000, dated 10th June 1870. This cheque has also been honoured.

Dadabhoy Cursetjee, assistant shroff in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, was next called, and on being shown the cheques produced by the previous witness, he said he paid the one for Rs. 1,500 to one Dadabhoy Cowasjee and the other to Jehanghier Kaikhushroo. These two persons were not personally known to him.

Dadabhoy Cowasjee next deposed—I am a servant in the employment of Cursetjee Muncherjee's Sons, ship dubashes, in Apollo Street. I took the cheque now shown me (that for Rs. 1,500) to the Chartered Bank by the order of my master Ruttonjee Cursetjee, who gave me the cheque. I went to the bank, but did not get it cashed the first day. On the same day as I was coming from the bank I met Soonderjee Shamjee on the Bombay Green, and showed him this cheque. Soonderjee took the cheque in his hand and took me to the office of Cursondass Madhowdass. Soonderjee told me to wait downstairs while he went up. He returned shortly after with the cheque, and then he and I went to my master's office. After one or two days my master again gave me the same cheque, and I went to the bank and got it cashed. This is my signature on the back of it. I gave the proceeds over to my master, Ruttonjee. Soonderjee Shamjee was present when I so paid it over. I have this other cheque (that for Rs. 1,000). It was given me by Cursondass Madhowdass's man in his (Cursondass's) office. I was in that office at that time, having been charged by my master to carry a note to Cursondass. I gave this cheque to my master Ruttonjee Cursetjee.

Eduljee Kaikhushroo, another servant in the same employ, deposed to getting the second cheque from his master Ruttonjee in order to get it cashed. He received the money and gave it to his master in the presence of Captain Brown. The handwriting on the back of the cheque was that of witness's.

Ruttonjee Cursetjee, partner in the firm of Cursetjee Muncherjee's Sons, dubashes—The firm (he said in reply to Mr. Peile) were dubashes for the ship Teresa, of which the defendant Brown was master. He knew one Soonderjee Shamjee, who chartered the Teresa through Elmstone, Whitwell, and Co., ship and freight brokers. He remembered Soonderjee coming to his office after the charter was signed. Soonderjee was in the habit of coming daily to witness's office, where the defendant Brown was.

Some questions were here put as to whether witness remembered Soonderjee coming to his office one day and asking Captain Brown to go somewhere with him. He would not give a satisfactory answer, till at last

Mr. Peile exhorted him not to be humbugging him in this way. Just give me, he said, a direct answer to my question, and don't be dodging off to generalities in this way. Do you remember Soonderjee Shamjee coming to your office and asking Captain Brown to go somewhere with him?

Witness—I don't remember when it was, but he said, " Come along with me."

Mr. Peile—Was that in your presence?

Witness—I heard him say so.

The Magistrate—This was said in the English language, which you don't understand? (A laugh.)

Witness—I understand a little, your Worship.

Mr. Peile—I want to know how long this was after the charter party was signed?

Witness—I believe it may be ten or twelve days, or more, since this occurred.

Mr. Peile—Did he say where he wanted him to go to?

Witness—To Cursondass's.

Mr. Peile—Did the captain go with him?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Peile—And you accompanied them?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Peile—And saw the captain there?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Peile—Had Cursondass and the captain some conversation on the occasion?

Witness—Yes, they were in a large hall and I was at a distance, and did not hear all they said, but they were talking about bills of lading.

Mr. Peile—Were any particular bills of lading mentioned?

Witness—Was not the captain of the Teresa there?

Mr. Peile—That is what I want to get at.

Witness—Well, I did not hear what they said.

Mr. Peile—Do you mean to say they were talking about bills of lading loudly, distinctly?

Witness—How can I say when I did not hear?

Mr. Peile—Where were the bills of lading signed?

Witness—I did not see it with my own eyes.

Mr. Peile—Did you see the captain sign anything?

Witness—They were all sitting round the table.

Mr. Peile—Well, I only ask the question, did you see the captain write his name at all at that table?

Witness—I did not.

Mr. Peile—After this conversation took place about these bills of lading, what took place?

Witness—Soonderjee Shamjee said, " Cursondass has promised to pay Rs 1,500, which I will bring in a day or two, for the difference of freight."

Mr. Peile—Was the captain present when Soonderjee said that?

The Magistrate—It was after you left Cursondass's office and the captain being present.

Witness—It was in the same building as Cursondass's office, but out of the hall. The captain was a little way off at the time. Soonderjee brought me in a day or two afterwards a cheque for Rs. 1,500. It was the one now shown [illegible] " This is on account of difference of freight, and is to be given to the captain." I got the money for this cheque through my man Dadabhoy Cursetjee. Soonderjee afterwards made a statement to me about money payable to the captain. I can't say whether this was on the day I got the Rs. 1,500 or two or three days afterwards. In consequence of that I went on the following day to the office of Cursondass, and said to him, " Do you pay the Rs. 1,000 more on account of the difference of freight." Cursondass said to me, " Send your man with a letter when my mehta comes. I have paid Rs. 1,500, and I will pay Rs. 1,000 more, making in all Rs. 2,500, to be given to the captain on account of difference of freight and detention of the ship, if the bales are not shipped before the 22nd." Afterwards I received the cheque from my man Dadabhoy which is now shown me. I got the cash for this. I told the captain that I had received these sums for him—Rs. 2,500 in all.

[A good deal of amusement to the listeners as well as provocation to those engaged in the examination was here caused by the witness's protestations that he did not understand English. He repeated to the interpreter conversations which he had held in English with Captain Brown, but he objected to speaking in English in court.]

The Magistrate remonstrated against that, and, telling the interpreter to stand aside, said if the witness had been able to carry on conversations with Captain Brown in English he could surely now repeat them in the language in which they were first spoken.

Witness—I don't know English, sir.

The Magistrate—Oh, nonsense ; I will fine you if you don't repeat in English what you heard in English and what you are now professing to render to me in Guzeratee which has again to be rendered to me in English. You had the conversation in English, and I want to hear it.

Witness—If I give my evidence in English, I don't understand it. (Laughter.)

The Magistrate—Oh, you know what he said to you. I don't value your interpretation of the English conversation into Guzeratee now.

Mr. Peile—What did the captain say?

Witness—He said to keep the money till he went to sea.

Mr. Peile—Was that all he said?

Witness—Then he said he would credit it to his owner's account.

The Magistrate—Are these the words he said? He did not talk Guzeratee, you know.

Mr. Peile—Now you have an account in your books for the ship?

Witness—I don't understand English. I have a separate account for this.

Mr. Peile—Oh, you know very well what I say. Have you a separate account for this money?

The Magistrate (to witness)—If you have any doubt, I will send a police officer and have the books here in five minutes, if you try on any tricks of that kind.

Mr. Peile—Have you in your books any account for this ship Teresa?

Witness—I can't——

Mr. Peile—Have you any dubash's account? Come now you had better be careful. Have you, or have you not, an account in your dubash's book?

Witness—I have a memorandum.

Mr. Peile—You had best answer my question.

Witness—I have a separate memorandum.

Mr. Peile—Give me an answer to my question—Have you a dubash's account?

Witness—No.

Mr. Peile—You have not?

Witness—Yes ; but not made up yet.

Mr. Peile—I did not ask you if it is made up yet. You have a dubash's account?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Peile—Well, why could you not answer that three minutes ago?

Witness—No.

Mr. Peile—Now you can tell us about your memorandum.

Witness—It is a private account on a separate bit of paper.

Mr. Peile—Then the Rs. 2,500 is on a separate bit of paper?

Witness—Yes ; it is with me till the last day. (Laughter.)

Mr. Peile—But the *last* day is not come yet.

The Magistrate (to witness)—You had best look out for it, I think. (Much laughter.)

Mr. Peile—Do you hold the whole of that or only a balance?

Witness—I hold a balance for the captain.

Mr. Peile—Have you paid the captain anything on account of that Rs. 2,500?

Witness—Yes, I have.

Mr. Peile—How much?

Witness—Rs. 500 at one time, Rs. 200 at another time, and Rs. 90 ; some of that for sundries and small accounts. The Rs. 500 was given to the ship's stevedore for stowing the cargo. The captain paid it.

Mr. Peile—You know that?

Witness—He told me he had paid the Rs. 500 to the stevedore.

The Magistrate—I won't take down that. The captain cannot make evidence for himself.

Mr. Peile—Do you know how much he got?

Witness—I can't say.

The Magistrate—But about it?

Witness—Well, about Rs. 1,300 or Rs. 1,400—I am not sure about the sum, but it was nearly that.

Mr. Cleary—Well, you swore that Soonderjee Shamjee spoke in the Guzeratee language. You don't say that the captain understood what he said?

Witness—I don't know that.

Mr. Cleary—You always spoke to him in the English language?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Cleary—You never tried it on in Guzeratee?

Witness—To talk with Soonderjee?

Mr. Cleary—No, I am speaking of the captain. You always spoke to him in the English language?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Cleary—Did the captain tell you when he said he had credited the money to his owners' account, to what you were to credit it when you entered it in your memorandum or books?

Witness—I entered it in my memorandum temporarily till the ship sailed.

In the course of some remarks as to this entry, the Magistrate remarked that if Mr. Peile wished a search warrant for these books he would grant one in five minutes.

Mr. Peile—It might be desirable to have them.

The Magistrate (to witness)—Are you willing to give your books up to show that memorandum?

Witness—Yes ; if you like I will send my man for this paper which is in my pocket-book.

The Magistrate (to Mr. Peile)—If he is willing to show them it will be very much to his credit. (To witness :) I understand you are willing to show them?

Witness—Yes, your worship, I am willing to show. If you wish to see—what accounts do you wish to see, any other accounts? (Witness then despatched a messenger to fetch his book and the memorandum, only remonstrating against the escort supplied, one European constable.)

Mr. Cleary here remarked that Mr. Peile said he must go on, but he had no particular wish to do so. This was a very convenient time for adjourning if they had to wait for these books.

Mr. Peile said he thought they should go on when they had this witness in custody.

Mr. Cleary (to witness)—Then, sir, to come away from these books and papers, it is the custom for dubashes to advance money to a reasonable extent to captains for whom they do business?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Cleary—And sometimes, I suppose, it turns out no laughing matter? In what light did you regard the Rs. 2,500 when you got hold of it? To what account did you understand it belonged?

Witness—To the ship's account.

Mr. Cleary—Then I understand you to mean that it was not the private property of the captain?

Witness—No.

Mr. Cleary—Then of course the money that you advanced him on his private account was debited to his private account?

Witness—The money I received was separate. I kept this, and when I advanced this money——

Mr. Cleary—The money you received was separate? Then you kept the Rs. 2,500 separate?

The Magistrate—You told me a minute ago it was reduced by some means to either Rs. 1,300 or Rs. 1,400. Now, I don't want to lead you into a trap by any means, but that was not like keeping the money you had received as if it was in a bank.

Witness—No, I keep it in our safe till the *last* day. (Shrieks of laughter.)

Mr. Cleary—What he means to say is, if he advanced money he kept a note of it, and in a settled account ; that would reduce the Rs. 2,500 to about Rs. 1,300 or Rs. 1,400.

Mr. Peile—He did not state that to me ; he said he advanced out of the Rs. 2,500, and reduced it to Rs. 1,300 or Rs. 1,400.

Mr. Cleary (to witness)—Did you not in fact keep that Rs. 2,500 separate and apart?

Witness—No ; from that money I paid Rs. 500, then Rs. 200.

The Magistrate—And the Rs. 90?

Witness—Yes.

The Magistrate—Till the Rs. 2,500 got reduced to Rs. 1,300 or Rs. 1,400?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Cleary—Now, is that true, or the statement you made to me, or may we take our choice? (A laugh.) Have you not sworn you got the Rs. 2,500 on the ship's account? Is not that the fact?

Witness—Yes, that is what the captain told me. I received it——

Mr. Cleary—The captain never told you. When did the captain tell you? What reason had you to put it to the ship's account?

Witness—If you will allow me to explain through him (the interpreter) a minute (Laughter)——

Mr. Cleary—No, sir ; explanations might spoil you.

Witness—I do not understand a word from Mr. Cleary. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cleary—Come, now, sir ; have you not sworn you got it for the ship's account?

Witness—Yes, I said that.

Mr. Cleary—Very well ; why did you debit the money to the captain's account?

Witness—Because I paid Rs. 500 and Rs. 200 to the captain's account, you see.

Mr. Cleary (mimicking the Parsee tones and motions)—I see, I see—*of* course (laughter) ; but why did you put the advances to the captain against the ship's account?

Witness—Because the captain wanted money, and will pay it at the *last* day. (Roars of laughter.)

Mr. Cleary—There will be a settling of accounts with you at the last day ; I am afraid the balance will not be in your favour. (Renewed laughter and A Voice—" Judge not.") Have not you stated two contradictory things to the magistrate to-day? In point of fact, you received the Rs. 2,500 to the ship's account, and paid the captain private money?

Witness—If the captain want it, then I give. Yes.

Mr. Cleary—If he want it?

Witness—Yes, but——(A laugh.)

Mr. Cleary—" Yes, but!" What does that mean?

Witness—Of course, I cannot refuse the captain if he wants the money.

Mr. Cleary—Well, at any rate you did make two advances of money? You say Rs. 500 and Rs. 200?

Witness—Yes. (In reply to further questions :) I am quite sure about this Rs. 90. I got no receipts for the money. I gave the Rs. 500 into the captain's hand, and he told me it was to pay the stevedore, Mr. Whittaker. The receipt for Rs. 500 which you now show me is signed by Whittaker. The captain said he required the Rs. 200 to pay Dr. Rogers.

Mr. Cleary—Now, you identified these cheques a few minutes ago. Did you not know on what date you received the money on these cheques?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Cleary—Now, I ask you again before I ask you a subsequent question, was it out of your private money or out of the ship's money you advanced these Rs. 500?

Witness—I gave the Rs. 500 out of the Rs. 2,500.

Mr. Cleary—How could you have done so, when the cheques are dated the 10th of June and the receipt for Rs. 500 was given on the 1st June?

Witness—I did not pay the money to Whittaker.

Mr. Cleary—These cheques were passed through your hands. It was your man that went to the bank, and you did not get the money for two days after they were dated. That was the 10th June, and the receipt was given on the 1st. How could you pay the Rs. 500 from the cheque?

Witness—I did not pay it to Whittaker. It is in my memorandum.

Mr. Cleary—Do you see the date of that receipt, the 1st June?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Cleary—And yet you say it was from the Rs. 2,500 that you paid the Rs. 500?

Witness—I paid this Rs. 500 out of the Rs. 2,500.

Mr. Cleary—And that is not in the ship's account in your books?

Witness—I say so. It is only in a loose memorandum. He told me to keep it separate.

Mr. Cleary—Then you are sure he said something about having to pay the doctor Rs. 200?

Witness—He told me that. I did not pay it myself.

Mr. Cleary—I know that. But he stated so?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Cleary—Now, will you answer me another [illegible] was it out of the Rs. 2,500 the Rs. 200 was paid by [illegible]

Witness—I paid it to the man.

Mr. Cleary—Mind, I will produce the doctor's [illegible]

Witness—I paid it to the man. (Question repe[illegible] paid the Rs. 500 out of this money. I paid it to the [illegible] I did not pay it to the captain myself. I paid it t[illegible]

Mr. Cleary—Perhaps you had better say that o[illegible] till we be sure of it. (A laugh.)

Mr. Cleary—Did he make any statement when [illegible] vanced the Rs. 90?

Witness—He said he wanted it to pay a butler [illegible] things.

Mr. Cleary—And the Rs. 90 was given in ins[illegible] sums?

Witness—Small sums. When he used to liv[illegible] there were some " spreads" and other things at [illegible] galow.

Mr. Cleary said that concluded his cross-exa[illegible] but he would produce the doctor's receipt. He [illegible] he said in reply to the magistrate, bring the d[illegible] the case ; he was only to produce his receipt. H[illegible] to show clearly these were advances on the captain's [illegible] account, and he would bring the receipts to show [illegible]

Mr. Peile (to witness)—I suppose you are [illegible] about this fact—that you did not make these ad[illegible] the captain till you had received the Rs. 2,500?

Witness—Yes.

The witness's deposition was then read over t[illegible] the magistrate, who remarked that, if there was [illegible] he did not understand, to mention it, as a mistake [illegible] a matter of great consequence hereafter, and it [illegible] corrected now. Meantime the messenger retu[illegible] the book and loose memorandum, the former of [illegible] in Guzeratee, and the latter a *private* paper i[illegible] (A laugh.) The private memorandum, which wa[illegible] by Mr. Peile, was to the following effect :—" Me[illegible] for Captain Brown, Cash received for Capt[illegible] Rs. 1,500, Rs. 1,000, Paid for Captain Brown [illegible] Rs. 200, Rs. 90." The witness said he would b[illegible] leave the paper in court, the magistrate explain[illegible] would be quite available for him to establish any [illegible] against the captain or owners at any time.

The Magistrate then asked witness—Tell me, [illegible] did you know who were the agents for the Teres[illegible]

Witness—Rennie, Scovell and Co.

The Magistrate—Well, is it the practice of yo[illegible] to receive money from native shippers—I s[illegible] knew Cursondass Madhowdass—in the way yo[illegible] scribed? Did you ever receive any such adva[illegible] way before?

Witness—If captain deal that way and ask u[illegible] (A laugh.)

The Magistrate—But I am asking if it is th[illegible] You are a very respectable man, I daresay—I d[illegible] anything about you at all—but I ask you, is [illegible] dubashes when a ship is consigned to a Europe[illegible] receive money from native shippers—say from [illegible] position of Cursondass Madhowdass? Did you [illegible] of such a transaction before?

Witness—Sometimes, sometimes. When th[illegible] does favour for merchant, if the merchant pro[illegible] tain to pay difference, we do. (Laughter.)

The Magistrate—What's the meaning of [illegible] " difference."

Witness—Difference of freight. (Laughter.)

Mr. Peile, who had previously mentioned that [illegible] Shamjee (who was in court) was to be a witness i[illegible] here (at five o'clock), said he had now only one [illegible] examine, but Dr. Dallas and Mr. Cleary seemed [illegible] him hard-hearted in wishing to proceed at this t[illegible] day.

The Magistrate—If you are unanimous I will [illegible] long as you like.

Mr. Cleary—Oh, by Jove, sir, five o'clock is f[illegible] here.

Mr. Peile—The only thing is, I don't think th[illegible] would occupy long.

The Magistrate—If the defence do not insist on [illegible]

Dr. Dallas—I do not. I have been out of offic[illegible] and it is very inconvenient for me personally.

The prisoners were then further remanded for [illegible]

THE PARSEE MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETT[illegible]

SIR,—In your issue of the 5th instant, yo[illegible] spondent " Index" expresses what appears to [illegible] the true sentiments of several Parsees, who h[illegible] voted some thought upon the subject of the [illegible] communication of certain bad Parsee women [illegible] readers ought to bear in mind that the project [illegible] entirely set up by some wealthy and influent[illegible] sons who, notwithstanding their remarkable [illegible] in mercantile affairs, are, I am sorry to say, [illegible] most intelligent portion of the community. T[illegible] bition of so much excitement in the matter am[illegible] upper classes is an evidence of the dulness of th[illegible] We have heard of excommunication for the viol[illegible] caste usages and customs, but we have never known such a step taken for the violation of moral principles. If, in the Zoroastrian religion, prostitution is condemned as a heinous crime, I believe perjury, fraud, fornication, are no less so. The fact that many Parsee males, as is the case among every people, some of them corrupted by wealth, have sunk themselves to the lowest depth of vice and debauchery, and have degraded their nature to the very level of that of the brute, could not be ignored ; and when these enjoy with perfect freedom all the benefits of the religious and charitable institutions, is it not an absurdity to excommunicate certain females whose guilt no one can dare to pronounce to be of a greater magnitude? Punishment for the degradation of one's moral nature rests entirely with the Creator of the Universe, and it is simply ridiculous for men to usurp that power, for men who, it will be allowed, are not of stainless virtue and untarnished fame.—Yours, &c.,

7th July. S. F. G.

MANOCKJEE SHAPOORJEE KAKA'S SUICIDE.

(*Calcutta Examiner.*)

IT is surprising how many brilliant discoveries launched into the world with all the eclât that the highest authority can confer, and accompanied by the most indisputable certificates of having stood the test of practical experiment, either turn out utterly useless, or are never utilised, in the end. Like meteors, they appear unexpectedly, dazzle for an instant the eye of the public, and are straightway no more seen.

The suicide of Mr. Manockjee Kaka by eating opium reminds us that a very few years since the important discovery was made that the poisons belladonna and opium are mutual antidotes. A given quantity of the one will perfectly counteract a given quantity of the other. Several well authenticated instances were adduced of the administration of belladonna to counteract opium, or vice versa, with complete success.

Yet, although several medical men attended this Parsee, the remedies employed were sulphate of zinc and other emetics. The man dies when, if we are to believe the men of science, it was the simplest thing in the world to save him.

Has it turned out after all that belladonna is not an antidote to opium? or were these medical men ignorant of a very well known and important fact in therapeutics? or was there any other reason for not administering this remedy in the case referred to?

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CALCUTTA RACES.

The entries to the next Calcutta Races, published yesterday by Mr. Hartley, look well for the prospect of a first-rate meeting in December next. The Derby has the largest number of entries which has ever yet been made, no fewer than sixty-seven horses, representing twenty-seven different stables, appearing in the list. Both Bombay and Madras have appeared in the field, and the flourishing condition of the Indian turf is proved by the number of new names of owners. To Baboo Shamachurn Mullick's Plate there are eighteen entries, including eight English horses, Charles Nephew & Co.'s cup has thirteen entries, The Colonial twenty-three, Hamilton and Co.'s cup twenty-seven, The Viceroy's cup thirty, The Coffee Room Purse forty-one, The Arabian Stables cup twenty-one, and The Merchants' Cup twenty-four. It does not say much for the breeding of thoroughbred horses in India that the Indian Produce Stakes has only four entries. —*Englishman*, July 5.

THE WAZEERS OF BUNNOO.

Everybody, we suppose, has heard that certain "Wazeeris" lately attacked, and all but exterminated a relief party of our frontier force; but few, if we are not mistaken, have any very precise idea as to who the "Wazeeris" are. The purpose of this article, then, is to give some account of these dangerous borderers. The Wazeers—or as they are more commonly called Wazeeris, though the former is more correct—are divided into three great divisions, as follows:—

1.—The Ootmanzaees, or Ootman Kheyl.
2.—The Ahmedzaees.
[illegible] Mahsoods.

[illegible] country extends from the south of the [illegible] district down to Tonk, opposite Dera Ismail Khan: towards the north they are bounded by the Afreedie country, and towards the south by the tribe of Sheoranees. During the last cold season a force went out to the Tonk frontier to erect posts, in order to check the incursions of the Mahsoods, and having completed the most advanced one at Kol Kirgi, returned to cantonments on account of the great heat. This post is now garrisoned by 60 regulars and a contingent of frontier militia. As yet everything, here, has been quiet, and our attention has now been called to the Bunnoo frontier, the *habitat* of the Ahmedzaees. These are divided into six sections, which again are sub-divided into numerous smaller clans. One of these sections is called Sperkai; it has two divisions, the smaller of which goes by the name of Mahomed Kheyl, and numbers about 250 fighting-men; they live in the hills on both sides of the river Koorum, and for the last twenty years a number of them have been settled in British territory. They till their lands in the cold season, and during the summer months the greater portion of them retire to the hills, leaving a few to look after their fields. The other sections of the Ahmedzaees are located in British territory, on the Thul between Bunnoo and Luttumur: they generally go by the name of Thul Wazeers. It was close to Luttumur that Captain Mecham was murdered some years ago, and the Government retaliated by marching a force against the Kabul Kheyls. Since that expedition the Wazeers on the Bunnoo frontier have been very quiet. A few raids have occurred occasionally, but nothing serious happened till the affair of the middle of June, when a party of the Mahomed Kheyl attacked a small party of troops on their march to relieve the Koorum post. This clan gave Colonel Taylor some trouble when he relieved Sir Herbert Edwardes at Bunnoo. On two or three occasions they have retired into the hills, and once they made an attack on one of the frontier posts. For the last twelve or fourteen years they have been very quiet, and it was hoped that they had settled down to agricultural pursuits. But the restless spirit for which the whole tribe is celebrated lately broke out. They had a few imaginary grievances, the greatest of which was that Government insisted on their being responsible for their passes. All of a sudden the clan sold off their cattle and retired to the hills—their old mode of beginning a negotiation. This was known to the authorities, and the frontier posts were put on the alert; but nobody was prepared for the bold stroke they lately carried into execution. It appears that at first they did not intend violence, and the majority were for sending in a deputation to get their grievances redressed. All of a sudden a Mulik got up and said he would fight, about fifty of the clan followed him, and preparations were made to attack the guard which every Monday went to relieve the Koorum post. Near the new post is an old fort, which was dismantled years ago; in this the enemy concealed themselves for the night. The story of the attack, which was made on the following morning, has already been told. Action was taken immediately after this outrage, the land of the clans was seized, and all those—about forty—found in British territory were arrested. The other sections of the tribe had nothing to say to this outrage and have denounced it as cowardly and base. The Mahomed Kheyl are now under a close blockade, and negociations will not be made with them till the ringleaders are given up. Already there are signs of surrender. We do trust the Government will insist on full reparation, and that the punishment of the clan will be commensurate with the enormity of the offence which they have committed.—*Pioneer*, July 5.

THE CASE OF VICTORIA SKINNER.

The Meerut case of Colonel Barlow and his sisters, petitioners, *versus* Mrs. Helen Skinner and Mr. John, was heard on Monday last as a miscellaneous regular appeal by the officiating Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Spankie. We recently published, under the head of "Law Report," the judgment of the court of first instance in this cause. That judgment was delivered by Mr. G. D. Turnbull, then zillah judge of Meerut, shortly before his translation to act in the High Court here. The case is interesting, as it draws aside for a moment the veil that conceals some strange phases of the multiform society that surrounds us. Colonel Barlow and his married sisters petitioned for the removal of their young relative, Victoria Skinner, from the custody of her mother, Mrs. Helen Skinner, who, with her recently married husband, Mr. John, some time a head clerk in the Meerut Judge's Court, defended the suit. The allegation of the petitioners was, that in the month of May 1857, Mr. George Skinner was murdered by the mutineers in Delhi because he would not consent to exchange the Christian for the Mahomedan faith. He left a widow, Helen, and an infant daughter, Victoria, the subject of the present litigation. Two or three years ago Mr. John, then a seeming Christian, married, according to the Christian form, to a Christian wife, who is still alive at Agra, caught the fancy of the martyr's widow; and Mrs. Helen and Mr. John became man and——well, she says wife. Mr. John about the same time began to profess the religion of the Prophet. Young Victoria continued to live with her mother under Mr. John's roof, and is shown to have adopted with her parents the outward and visible signs of the Mahomedan faith. Matters were in this state when it occurred to the young lady's relatives, the petitioners, that she ought not to be left to the influence of the apostates, and they moved the courts to get the charge of her person and possessions, and to be put in the way of affording her "Christian associations." The mother fought her battle stoutly, and broadly stated that Colonel Barlow and his sisters had no Christianity to spare; and that the less said of *his* associations the better. The evidence on this subject is amusing. One of the sisters informed the court that she believed both in the Koran and the Bible, particularly in the Koran; but, admitting that she did not understand the former, she intimated that she did not think much of the latter. Another sister, steering clear of the difficulties of the written word, is content to observe with an impartial conviviality all the festivals of both churches. On the other side Colonel Barlow's christianity was not impugned. Indeed, he was examined as a kind of expert on the subject. In reply to the court he stated that he considered his sister to be a Christian, which was very considerate of him. But unhappily, while his faith escaped, his morals got horribly mauled. Nay more, the departed members of this parti-coloured family were not allowed to sleep quietly in their Christian graves. The mantle of martyrdom was torn from the father; and in proof that he had no religion at all, a pleader, who professed to have been honoured with his acquaintance, asserted that the deceased to his knowledge was in the habit of eating with his fingers. And lastly, ascending to the third generation, while it was admitted that the grandfather had built a church, it was pleaded in extenuation that he had raised *two* mosques. The *causa teterrima* of all this strife attended at the High Court house on Monday last, and had an interview with the judges in chambers. She is a pleasing, slim, fair-looking brunette, and prefers Urdu to English. She shed a tear or two when she heard that the court had determined that it would be for the interest of herself and her property, which is considerable, that she should be committed for a few years to the care of some lady living in the hills while the management of her affairs should be entrusted to a competent man of business. This arrangement seems to be the best that could be devised for the poor young lady, and we trust that she will live to rejoice that she was not hurried in her tender years into a life and a creed that we venture to think will hardly recommend themselves to her maturer discretion.—*Pioneer*, July 6.

THE SCANDAL OF THE PERIOD.

A correspondent writing from London on the 10th ultimo, says:—"Poor Dickens's death has even driven for a time the men in petticoats out of conversation. By-the-bye, most people think it will go hard with Boulton and Park, and Lord Arthur Clinton too, if he is caught. Even apart from the 'unnaturalism'—you see that society, which discusses the affair so unreservedly, has already coined a word for it—there is a fierce abhorrence in the upper middle class against the whole epicene fraternity, for it is now known that the system has been used extensively to undermine the virtuous of the other sex. No doubt is entertained that the fraternity is very numerous, including some of the greatest young swells at the university, and that it thus has an almost unlimited command of money. At the same time there is a belief that in the bulk of cases the opportunity for following unsuspected, other than the apparent ends, is the temptation." This conclusion, though only an escape from Scylla to encounter Charybdis, is some escape still.—*Pioneer*.

A SELF-MADE MAN.

A well-known and much respected member of Mussoorie society has just passed away in John Mackinnon, Esq., of Messrs. Mackinnon and Co., of the old Brewery, whose career is singularly illustrative of the field that lies open for Europeans in this country. Originally a simple gunner in the Hon'ble Company's artillery, John Mackinnon early purchased his discharge with the view of embarking, we believe, in coffee-planting in Ceylon. Finding, however, that there was a better opening where he was, he decided on remaining in India, and in 1830 opened a school for the sons of European gentlemen at Meerut. Starting with very humble beginnings, he was fortunate enough to find that his industry and ability rapidly gained him a number of influential friends; and, having moved to the more salubrious climate of the Himalayas, he soon had what, for those days, was a very large school. His singular strength of mind and capacity for instruction ensured success to his undertaking, and when warned by certain symptoms that his health would no longer bear the labour and responsibility of tuition, he was obliged to close his school, his pupils numbered one hundred and thirty. And it is scarcely too much to say that, from that day to this, the fruits of his exertions are to be found throughout the length and breadth of the country, doing credit to the old teacher in every branch of the service and in many honourable callings beyond its limits.

His active life, however, was no by means ended here. Besides founding the well-conducted business in connection with which his name is perhaps most generally known, he took a deep interest in the welfare of his adopted home—Mussoorie. There is literally not a spot in that popular sanitarium that does not bear his mark. In addition to establishing the Library he marked out and superintended the construction of nearly every one of the excellent roads which abound there, and it was he who designed and completed the broad and level "Lower Road," by which carts and camels are enabled to bring up the heavier materials and provisions needed by the military and civil population. All this not only means a lavish disposal of time, but even of money, for of both of these John Mackinnon was ever liberal in a good cause. In all that he did the sanguine, eager and generous character of the Gael, the *perfervidum ingenium Scotorum*, was ever manifest, and those who were most often opposed to him must now acknowledge that even in his failings he leant to virtue's side.

His florid strength and symmetrical frame promised a long tenure of life; but the flame had burned too ardently, and on the 27th of last month he died, not old in years, but *prematurely* exhausted.—*Pioneer*, July 5.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Dacoity in Burmah seems to be assuming very serious proportions. Every paper contains accounts of one or more outrages generally ending in murder; nor are they confined to the remote districts, for they occur on the Irrawaddy, in the chief towns, and even in Rangoon itself. The police are very properly held up to scorn by all the newspapers, and certainly from all accounts they could hardly be less useful.—*Pioneer*.

We take the earliest opportunity to tender our sincere thanks to our contemporary for his generous exculpation of our inconceivably stupid blunder on Saturday morning. It is pleasant to see that a bond of sympathy and mutual goodwill is beginning to unite the more respectable members of the Indian press, the surest way of commanding the respect of the public at large.—*Englishman*.

It is reported that Mr. Hugh D. Sandeman, the Accountant-General to the Government of Bengal, will shortly take leave, when Mr. Robert Taytes, officiating Accountant-General to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, will assume charge of the Bengal Accountant's office. Baboo Shama Churn Dey will continue as the Deputy Accountant-General in Bengal. —*Indian Daily News*, July 5.

A Court of Enquiry, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Bishop is president, and Lieutenant-Colonels Cuppage and Wild are members, assembled at Allahabad on July 1, under the conduct of Lieut.-Colonel Browne, Deputy Adjutant-General of the division, to investigate certain matters which have arisen out of a disagreement between Lieutenant-Colonel Weld, commandant of the fort at Chunar, and Assistant-Surgeon D. J. Walsh, in medical charge.

If we thought we could find as much as even a ninth part of a man to sympathise with any disparagement of Major-General Travers, we would adopt that not unfamiliar form of disguise for our disappointment at his leaving us. It is but too true that General Travers is to take up the Meerut command, when vacated by General Troup next month. Like most modest men our General has lived among us not knowing our estimate of his worth. Only in this belief can we refrain from murmuring that he should elect to depart from a place which appreciates him so truly.—*Pioneer* (Allahabad), July 5.

One of the outlaws of Marwar, the Thakore of Asoph, has, after about twelve or fourteen years, returned to his allegiance, and been received with favour by his Highness the Maharajah. He is related to the chief queen of his Highness, and when about twenty-two years of age rebelled against the State. He was taken prisoner and lodged in the Selimkote (the bastille of Joudhpore), from which he escaped and has been ever since at large. During his outlawry he was supported by the Chief of Bikaneer. The Thakore of Goolur has also been forgiven, and was received at Thoula when his Highness went to the Poket mela. He is a dashing-looking man and the true type of a Rajpoot. The Thakores of Awah and Aluneeawas are also expected to come in shortly to be pardoned. The former gave the British much trouble during the mutiny of 1857, by harbouring the rebel sepoys in his fort; but he was forgiven by the British at Ajmere (?) shortly after the Queen's proclamation.—*Pioneer*, July 5.

As it is not too often that praise is given to the police, we record with pleasure an instance in which their action was most admirable. The circumstances of the case were these. It was reported to the police at Shekoobad that the body of a woman was lying in a certain well. In consequence of this the sub-inspector proceeded to the spot and found a body which was identified by a constable as being that of a prostitute, who, in company with some men, had arrived at that station two days before. With the woman's pyjamas in their possession two constables were sent to Etawah, where they found that they belonged to a woman who had been missing some ten months, and six men known to be friends of hers were arrested, in whose houses were found articles of apparel belonging to the murdered woman. One of these turned Queen's evidence, and the hideous story came out, how the woman had been allured from Etawah and murdered by the six men, and how they had divided amongst them her paltry effects.—*Pioneer*, July 6.

Mr. Richardson, the Opium Agent at Benares, has happily conceived and carried out a judicious re-distribution of establishments, which will result in a great extension of opium cultivation, without entailing additional expense on the Government. In return for this unusual performance, he has been rewarded with a perfect surfeit of glory. He was informed the other day that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal regarded with great satisfaction the promptitude and energy which he had displayed in extracting something out of nothing. Before this praise has had time to cool, the Financial Secretary has requested that the special acknowledgments of the Government of India may also be conveyed to Mr. Richardson. We have no objection whatever to all this gratitude and glorification—even if the former means a lively sense of further reductions in expenditure; but considering what scant praise is usually doled out to officers who have rendered the most valuable services to the public, we can scarcely resist the suspicion that it is to the doubly virtuous feat of raising money without incurring any expenditure, that Mr. Richardson is indebted for the excruciating politeness of Mr. Chapman.—*Indian Daily News*, July 5.

THE BENGAL EDUCATIONAL QUESTION.

The proceedings of the native meeting at Calcutta, to which we briefly alluded yesterday, have not sufficient interest here to induce us to publish them in full. But we may produce the resolutions passed. They were as follows:—

(1.)—"That in the deliberate judgment of this meeting, the people of India have derived the greatest benefits, social, moral, and intellectual, from the system of education through the medium of the English language inaugurated by the late Lord William Bentinck, and encouraged and supported by successive Governors-General, and that this meeting would regard as a national calamity the withdrawal or diminution of the assistance now afforded by the State to English schools and college."

(2.)—"That this meeting, while strongly advocating the diffusion of English education, does not the less desire the promotion, by every reasonable means, of vernacular education. But in the opinion of this meeting, the only satisfactory basis of vernacular education is the cultivation of Western literature and science."

(3.)—"That while by the spread of a high and liberal education by means of the English language, the British Government would most fully accomplish its mission in this country, it would at the same time derive from it most important economical advantages, inasmuch as it would thereby lessen the cost of administration, would greatly facilitate commerce, would render its laws intelligible to all classes, and would establish a bond of sympathy between the rulers and the ruled."

(4.)—"That in no civilized country are the great seminaries of learning supported solely by payments from the students, and the principle everywhere acknowledged, that it is the duty and interest of the State to encourage a liberal education, is applicable with still greater force in India, where the class of students is poor in comparison to that of any other country, and when the necessity of keeping up a staff of European professors greatly increases the cost of education."

By a subsequent resolution the meeting adopted a Memorial, embodying the views and sentiments affirmed in the foregoing resolution, and to be forwarded to his Grace the Secretary of State for India through the usual channel.

The *Pioneer* says—

"The Calcutta Baboos' Meeting has ended in a ridiculous fiasco. It was numerously, but not influentially, attended, and the publication of the Duke of Argyll's Despatch rendered it an anachronism. The speakers themselves seem to have felt this. The resolutions which we give in another column did not venture beyond platitudes—platitudes which the Government never disputed and which do not touch the real point. It was never proposed to withdraw the whole grant from education, but only to apportion that grant more fairly between English and Vernacular education. The resolutions do not hazard a single allusion to the local land cess, which from first to last has been the only real issue."

A REBELLION IN SARAWAK.

The *Straits Times* has received news from Sarawak, that on the 13th ultimo an attack was made by a large force of Dyaks belonging to the same tribe as the Batang Lupar and Upper Kapuas, on the Sib Fort, situated 60 miles from the mouth of the Rejang river,—the largest in the Sarawak territory. At a quarter past five in the morning, a force of about 30 boats was descried by a vigilant watch in front of the fort but partly sheltered by the bank of the river; the attack was gallantly repulsed by the garrison, under the direction of Mr. Skelson, the acting Resident, assisted by Mr. Law, and four of the enemy were left dead on the bank, and seven died afterwards of their wounds, among whom was the leader of the attack. These Dyaks have been troublesome for the last year, and have now declared themselves open enemies. The Rajah in person will, in the beginning of June, lead an attack against them in their strongholds, some hundred and sixty miles up branch rivers, only to be reached in small boats.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

LONDON, 9th June.

The Derby promises to be more than a nine days' wonder, and yet I do not really think there is so much to wonder at. Macgregor was beaten, because he could not come down a hill as Vauban was, and Vauban turned the tables on Marksman (who beat him in the Derby) a fortnight afterwards at Ascot, as I expect and believe Macgregor will turn the tables on Kingcraft next Tuesday, that is to say, if both are fit and well, and have not suffered from the effects of the hard ground at Epsom. The thing to wonder at is how we all stood Macgregor as we did, knowing and seeing that he was a horse with upright pasterns and tied at the elbows, two fatal defects descending a hill. And yet we could not see who was to beat him, granted his defects. The moral of this year's Derby undoubtedly is, that we ought never to trust a horse of Macgregor's formation over that course. One would think that "the moral" had been well knocked into us all these years, but then success on the turf is such a beautifier, a win transmogrifies an upright narrow-leggy animal into "one of the finest horses in training," and a word against him is not listened to. The Two-Thousand win certainly *was* a win, and though I thought Macgregor was a rather common-looking horse, why, what could you say in the face of such a performance? The lessons of former years (and I who write had one over Vauban) are all forgotten, and "the dead past" preaches in vain to "the living present," but then it does that in much more important matters than racing, so no wonder we were all Macgregors, and thought, while we wished it otherwise, that "the boy in yellow" would win the day. For, if there was any man in broad England more unpopular than another on that Derby morning, it was the owner of the favourite. The friends he had put in the hole, the acquaintances he had misled, the dependents who were not "on"—to tell all these, and to tell you half that was told to me, would fill this letter. At the Albermarle Club on the previous Saturday night, some strong language had been used by friends of Mr. Merry's,—or perhaps, I had better say, "pals," and not allow the sacred word,—as to what he had done to them,—pals, be it remembered who had profited by their knowledge about Belladrum, and had every right to suppose that they would be on the right horse this time. But what were they on but Sunlight and Sunshine for both events, Guineas and Derby, and not a word said about Macgregor, the "dark" horse, "dark" indeed to them? What wonder then that the honourable member for Falkirk got it hot and strong? Racing vernacular is never deficient in strength, and is composed, as Charles Dickens once said, of a conversation between Inspector Field and a well-known thief, "chiefly of adjectives." The adjectives had an intensity on this occasion, not to mention the substantives, that lent an extra strength to just indignation. The ears of Mr. Merry must have tingled that night. But that was nothing compared to the Wednesday morning at Epsom, when the scratching of Sunshine and Sunlight, and the extraordinary firmness of Macgregor, showed more plainly the "hole" that had been dug for the followers of the stable. Perhaps the feeling (and it was almost universal) evoked by Mr. Merry's policy can be best shown by a speech made to me in the paddock about an hour before the race by one of "the busy B's," the member for a Northern country, and formerly a great ally of the Russley stable. "———," said he, "I tried three two-year olds last week, and they all turned out bitter bad ones, so I am going to call them Ernest Boulton, Frederick William Park, and *James Merry*." This speech, delivered in a loud voice, almost within earshot of the last-named gentleman, who was sauntering about looking very unhappy, was what we call "a very straight tip," and as many people heard it besides myself, it soon circulated and was the cause of much amusement. Then the cheers that greeted Lord Falmouth's success—and they were about the loudest I ever heard at Epsom—had a double significance, not only rejoicing at the success of such a thorough sportsman, a man who rarely bets more than five or ten pounds, and over whom market operations have not the slightest influence, but also hailing with acclamation the defeat of a man who is the very opposite of all this, greedy of money while rolling in wealth, and seeking to make that a profitable business which should be a gentleman's recreation, "Well, I'm glad of one thing," was the consolatory remark of many a loser, "that old Merry didn't win." That was the balm that solaced them, as they thought of settling day and the overthrow of the apparently greatest certainty that the turf has ever seen. Their losses were actually subjects of rejoicing to them. The force of unpopularity cannot further go.

The horse-show now running its allotted course has been one of the best as far as the display of weight-carrying hunters is concerned that we have yet had. Of the rest I cannot say much, and the horse-play and rough-riding of "the scene in the arena" have cost one man his life. Not that I think the fatal accident that befel Mr. Barker will have the slightest effect in checking the exhibition in time to come. It grows in popularity, and a death or two will only add a spice to the flavour of excitement. Such a scene as the Agricultural Hall exhibited on Tuesday and Wednesday was never surpassed in its annals of fat beef, wrestling, horsemanship, and buffoonery. The people were packed something like sardines in a box, and I saw one or two parties of ladies and gentlemen offering double price to get into the five-shilling seats, which were already as full as they could be, and offering in vain. The enterprising directors, who get up the show, had like clever people taken advantage of the popular frenzy, and had turned every available spot from which a sight of the ring could be attained into reserved seats at prices varying from one to five shillings, so that the spectators who merely paid their entrance money were spectators but in name. The great attraction that these people all came to see was the jumping, not one in a hundred had gone round the boxes and looked at the horses or cared to do so. But they cared very much to see Cockney sportsmen who rarely hear the notes of hound or horn. Mutton-fisted grooms, and amateurs whose style of riding would almost warrant the belief that it was their first appearance in any saddle, came to grief over bars, hurdles, and an artificial water-jump got up for the occasion. I have before this expressed to you my opinion as to the effect the scenes in the arena have on the horses, and I have seen nothing to induce me to alter it, but on the contrary that opinion has been strengthened. The shouts of laughter that resounded through the hall at the highly ludicrous circumstance of a rider losing his hat as he took a fence, the frantic screams that arose if he fell on the neck of his steed, and the wild yell of delight if he came off, while it made me blush to think that my countrymen and women could be such idiots, made me indignant for the sake of the poor dumb brutes whose tempers were being ruined to make a Cockney holiday. For that many were being ruined was patent. Some stopped short, refused the smallest obstacle, and showed a dogged obstinacy which the injudicious application of the whip (I should have liked to have given the operators six dozen) in more than one instance confirmed. Let me do the crowd justice. They hissed vigorously at the whip part of the business, and compelled the users of it to desist,—the only good thing they did. In other horses the yelling and shouting had the effect of driving them half frantic, and how there were not many serious accidents is wonderful. The nearest approach to one, such as a horse leaping the barrier among the crowd, the louder were the shouts and yells of delight from the five-shilling seats to the remotest corner of the one shilling. My Lady Splintbar in the front row clapped her hands with delight when horse and rider jumped into the water hole, and poor little Mrs. Perkins from Upper Clapton, who had bribed a groom half a crown for the undisturbed possession of a stable bucket, screamed with joy when somebody was shot over his horse's neck on to the sawdust in front of her. For the women were the great inciters of applause, and it was difficult to tear them away from the spectacle. As I gazed on the rows of animated faces, many of them beautiful to look upon, which crowded the galleries, I thought—God forgive me if I was wrong—that this thirst for excitement, in which mingles a sense of danger and a scent of blood, might have found its parallel in the Roman Coliseum, when eyes as bright as those present to-day looked down on the dying gladiator, and lips as rosy pronounced or echoed the fatal "*habet*." I hope I wrong Lady Blanche and sweet little Miss Maude, who went home to their six o'clock "tea," much refreshed and gratified no doubt, and came again the next day and endured the sardine packing before mentioned, because the Prince and Princess were expected, and as their Royal Highnesses are so rarely seen about, the princess never driving in the Park or going to the Opera, and the prince leading a most secluded life. Well, the sardines endured the heat and crush bravely, and ultimately had the reward in a sight of their Royal Highnesses and again went back to tea and dinner, a ball and at home, while poor Mr. Barker was quietly dying in a room at the Angel at Islington. And so the horse-show has been a great success. *Vogue la galère.*

Some poor ballet girls were half killed at the Alhambra the other night (three of them have broken limbs) by the breakdown of a trap, and the papers stated in stereotyped formula that the audience were "much horrified," which has drawn from the *Pall Mall* the biting remark that it had no idea that anything could "horrify" an Alhambra audience. They stand most things bravely there, from naked women down to drunkenness and foul language, I must say. The poor girls are progressing favourably, at least most of them, and perhaps some of them have their kind "friends," who give them jewelry and hire them broughams, to look after them. But how about the others who may not, or may not wish to have the friends in question? Hard lines for them to be thrown out of employment and left in Charing Cross Hospital two weeks. And *apropos* of this, the run on female gymnasts now is great, and the supply does not come up to the demand. A woman who can posture, herself in most unwomanly posturings, do the trapeze business, and generally unsex herself, can command the market now, and one shudders to think what young children and girls may be going through at this moment training for the business. A parent in the profession, with two or three promising young girls, must see himself on the road to fortune. Fortunate father! Perhaps when one or two more women have killed themselves, the legislature will interfere.

To turn to brighter things. London had a very gay wedding this morning to amuse it, that of the Marchioness of Hastings and Sir George Chetwynd. Piccadilly was nearly impassable, and the respectable beadle and pew-openers of St. James' have taken more half-crowns for seats than those worthies ever took before. I know as a fact some ladies were at the church doors soon after 9 o'clock, and stood there in a *queue* till they were opened. People sent their servants to occupy pews, as men in the Strangers' Gallery get substitutes to sit when there is an important debate on. The bride looked charming I am told, and I can well believe it. I think I mentioned to you a little while ago that she was now in the bloom of her beauty. Nearly 200 people breakfasted with them afterwards at the Clarendon, and they are gone "into retirement," say the newspapers, to a place they have taken at Datchet. I may wrong the happy pair, but to me that looks very much like Ascot, and I shall expect to see them in the Royal enclosure next week. They spent the day before the wedding with a large party of friends among the Whitsuntide attractions of the Crystal Palace, dining there and enjoying themselves very much. I don't think "retirements" will have them long. And Ascot by the way will fare badly if rain does not come. Epsom was bad enough, but the ground at Ascot is in a frightful state. They are doing what they can to it with water-carts, but that with a drying wind often makes matters worse. And then the clouds of dust as we drive from Windsor, or wherever our location may be. What ruin to Ascot toilettes. Rain would be better than that. The state of the ground, too, will materially affect the fields I should say, and altogether the cry for rain is great. Higher interests than Ascot are affected by the drought, though we have no grass, and butcher-meat will be dearer than it is now, and we shall be obliged, I fear, to take to these Australian tins of preserved mutton, against which my stomach rebels. Forbid it, Heaven!

The trial of the wretched men, Boulton and Park, is postponed till next sessions of the Central Criminal, and we are spared for the present a fresh flood of horrors. One of the most painful phases of the business is the undoubted fact, that they, moneyless men, could have procured bail to really any amount, if Mr. Flowers could have been persuaded to accept it. When I say any amount, I speak advisedly. Fifty thousand pounds, if the Magistrate should have fixed it at that sum, was forthcoming, and now there is a rumour that £5,000 has been furnished anonymously for their defence. I need scarcely say that if bail had been taken they would never have been seen again. These facts are to me horrible ones, proving how widespread is the foul blot, and in what quarter it has taken root. Government are in earnest however, and having put their hands on the gang will strike and spare not. Warrants are out for the arrest of Lord Arthur Clinton and many other of lesser degree, while there is a whisper of one of higher rank still, and whose title is not one of courtesy, being implicated. I hardly like to write of these things, but still I am decidedly opposed to all secrecy on the subject as tending to frustrate justice. I sincerely trust the Home Office *will* be firm and not falter, though Mr. Secretary Bruce is not a very reassuring character. The mass of evidence in the hands of the prosecution is very large, and it keeps pouring in daily. The photographers are doing a great business in portraits of the chief parties concerned, for there is a great deal of that morbid curiosity—loathsome as the subject is—about them, as there is about less heinous criminals, and perhaps the people most to be pitied are the ladies and the men too who have at different times performed with Boulton and Park in amateur theatricals, without the slightest suspicion of their real characters. They are indeed objects of commiseration.

—*Pioneer*. ASMODEUS.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Paris, 11th June.

Italy continues to be troubled and will long so continue, for priests are like women, and their anger is not easily appeased, nor their small vengeance easily satisfied. The South will long suffer from the underhand intrigues of the padres, and in the North the Mazzinians are a nest of hornets of a different breed, buzzing incessantly about the ears of Constitutional Government. The recent insane descent from Switzerland of a few score followers of Mazzini has been about as ridiculous a fiasco as the infamous Fenian raid into Canada. The leader of this mad escapade was a youth of twenty, named Joseph Nathan. From his name you will probably think him a Jew, if not an Englishman. He is a little of the latter, but, as to being either Jew or Christian, I fear the would-be Italian liberator believes alone in his carnal father, who, if report be true, is no other than the active-minded and ubiquitous Mazzini himself. Almost every summer this young Nathan and his handsome mother pass a few months near Logano, on the graceful slope of the Castagnolo hill. Whenever Mazzini takes up his short residence in the Swiss Canton of Vessin, the villa of which I speak is his abode. The young leader of the recent raid on Lake Como was last April caught plotting at Milan and sent out of the country. So it seems he has early joined in this everlasting conspiracy of which his attenuated sire is the chief. Poor Victor Emanuel—who has become as dissipated as ever, notwithstanding his promises during his illness; but who could successfully wrestle against such a weight of flesh?—Victor Emanuel has enough to do between both extremes. His daughter, the Queen of Portugal, like his two sons, inherits much of her father's bold spirit—I was near saying "gallantry,"—but the word might have been received in a double sense which would have been highly unjust to the best of wives, Maria-Pia. Her Majesty was not in the secret of the Saldanha conspiracy, and, in fact, was still in bed while the small revolution was being accomplished. "If I had been called in time," said she, "this greybeard should not have come into the house of kings to insult us with impunity, I would have gone out myself and appealed to the soldiers; the king in common politeness and affection must have followed me."

The Cavalry review by the Emperor at the close of last week fortunately had few spectators, for the result was not very creditable to the gallant horsemen of France. Through some mischance the serried masses charged a line of stout poplar trees, and the sturdiness of the enemy was such that numerous helmets of the Heavies and busbies of the Hussars quickly strewed the ground. Seven or eight horses were running riderless over the Longchamps. In fact had the charge been against a Russian infantry square, more saddles would scarcely have been emptied. The Emperor was disgusted, and though visibly he never loses temper, I rather think the Cavalry Brigadiers heard subsequently of something to their disadvantage. I do not know whether it was annoyance of mind or the four hours in the saddle with a couple of gallops that knocked His Majesty up; but at his next Sunday's dinner-party the illustrious host put in no appearance. His place, however, was excellently filled by the Prince Imperial, who enjoys a banquet almost as much as a velocipede. It is the fashion now for the savages amongst the irreconcilables to call his little highness "Velocipede IV," and "Napoleon the Third and a half." A better *sobriquet* is that given by the Prussians to the heir of Holland. They call his Royal Highness the Prince of Lemon. The allusion is to his dissipated habits and love of strong punch. But to return to Napoleon III. The Bourse had hardly time to tumble a few centimes from his absence at last Sunday's dinner-party when he showed himself fresh and well though slow in gait, at the Empress's agreeable ball of Monday night. On that festive occasion, and in honour of the holiday (Whit Monday), the Prince Imperial was permitted to dance until after midnight. He and his partner, Miss Payne, were considered the best waltzers in the saloons. Oh! by the way the Empress is in raptures. At the great fire of Constantinople this week—houses destroyed 7,000, value of property £5,000,000—though the American Church of the Immaculate Conception has been greatly injured, it is not altogether destroyed, and the copy of the transfiguration in Gobelin tapestry, which the Empress presented last year has been saved.

Though it is kept very quiet, the French Court are expecting a passing visit from the Duchess of Lancaster, the *incognito* title of our most gracious Queen, who has nearly decided on revisiting Switzerland this summer and taking up a few weeks' residence on the margin of Lake Lucerne. Have you observed that the *Times* was obliged to deny authoritatively the authenticity of the published correspondence of Her Majesty's two sons. You will smile at this in India, but the letters were translated into most continental languages and given as genuine. Indeed, my old friend, the *Independence Belge*, waxed exceedingly angry when we assured it the letters were a quiz, and the editor maintained in large type their authenticity. It is rather hard on your Madras contemporary that the *Times* should name an Irish journal as the originator of the letters. They were very amusing, though of course much better written than anything personally committed to paper by either of the illustrious princes could be, still many think it was too much of a joke, and that references to the pet names and inmost scenes of even a Royal house might as well have been excluded. The Prince of Wales, I hear, laughs very heartily at the joke, but the Queen, who is matter-of-fact solemnity personified, took a very different view and peremptorily directed what, in England at least, was a very unnecessary denial of authenticity. I think, myself, that royalty owed a debt of gratitude to the clever writer, for the sentiments put forward showed nothing but kindly hearts and intelligent minds on the part of the princes, and certainly raised the royal brothers very much in the minds of foreigners. Any secrets of the palace-house told were very innocent ones. *Apropos* to secrecy, gossip would diverge for a moment to free-masonry. In France, while May is the religious month of Mary, June is the philanthropic month of freemasonry. This year the attendance of provincial delegates has been greater than ever in the Rue Cadet, and every day of this week the temple of the Grand Orient has been crowded with wearers of the orange and green colours. These are the colours of the Grand Lodge of France, in which no aprons are worn. The chief business has been the election of Grand Master, the five years' tenure of that office by General Mellinet having expired. His friends put up the gallant gentleman for re-election, which was vigorously opposed by the advocates of an equally excellent mason, M. Carnot. The vote was taken on Thursday, and the General was chosen by a vote of 173 against 118 voices given to M. Carnot. I may express my deep regret that republicanism and infidelism have crept, though not yet extensively, within the sacred precinct of this most ancient and benevolent institution. The abolition of the superior grades is proposed, and the abolition also of the usage of loyal toasts at banquets of the craft, as well as the heading in masonic documents of the usual reverential words: *a la gloire du grand Architecte de l'univers.* But the proper conservatism of old usage is, I am happy to say, rendered safe for the present. It is a pity, for the advantage of the order that the Prince Napoleon was not elected grand-master, when a few years ago he put himself forward for that dignity in opposition to his cousin, Prince Murat. But the Emperor, who at that time had not entertained a very strong opinion of young Jerome's discretion, favoured the candidature of his rival. It is just possible that you may see Prince Napoleon in India early next winter. It is a tour he has long meditated, but events have frequently occurred to adjourn its realization. But I am told that orders are now given at the Palais Royal to make all preparations. The Prince will stay some time in Egypt, while his yacht makes way to Suez by the canal. His object is to visit the French possessions in India and the Eastern seas. But so intelligent a traveller will scarcely fail to look in carefully on the great English possessions. Should His Highness make a sudden irruption upon you at Allahabad some day you will meet a gentleman of high accomplishments, of simple and unaffected manners, and of remarkable freedom of speech. The worst of him is that he has but a poor opinion of the fair sex. Probably, these Bonapartes judge by their mothers and female cousins. I think it was the Prince who said one day,—"Ah! if one could put all the women in one country and all the men in another and have a great river flowing between!"—"Well, Prince?"—"Why, soon there would be no counting the number of women drowned." So you see the Prince, intelligent as he is, has some prejudices. All people have them. I met a friend at dinner a few days ago whom I observed shudder once or twice when potatoes were handed to him. "Don't you like potatoes?"—"Oh! immensely; but I carefully avoid taking them; they're dangerous: a friend of mine lost his life last year after eating them." —"From indigestion?"—"Oh! not at all; but he was shot in Ireland where he had an estate." I could not see the Q. E. D. But it was a prejudice of my English countrymen against which there was not the slightest use in arguing.

As to books I venture to say the most sensational work of next week will be Arsene Houssaye's *Monde des Courtisanes*. I have been favoured with the proof sheets, and though the subject is scarcely delicate for English female taste, a high art and refined polish pervades the book of this celebrated writer, which prevents the scenes depicted from appearing of too much warmth or of the least grossness. The scene between the Madame de Montmartel and her maid "Chignon" (once a beauty of the ballet, whose career was destroyed by a few drops of vitriol on the neck from the vengeance of a rival) are of great cleverness and originality. In this case the lover is an English nobleman, but why, oh! why, my good Houssaye, do you make him sign his name "Marquis of Sommerson" as if he were a Frenchman? The only French writers who seem to have the least idea of English usage are two or three of the contributors to an agreeable journal published in their own language in London—*l'International*. I do not say that these writers, however, are always faithful in their portraits of English social scenes. The following story, for instance, which I translate from the last number before me, can scarcely be true:—A doctor in good practice in London has but one fault, that of too great a love of the bottle. On going home the other day he found a line from Lady B——, one of his richest patients, asking him to visit her. The doctor first had his luncheon which he moistened a little too cautiously. He then drove to Lady B's, found her very ill and in bed, and taking out his watch and seizing her wrist he began to count the pulsations. One, two, three, four—he could not get on and had to begin again one, two, three, four, five—still he could not proceed. Understanding perfectly his own state he muttered, thinking he was speaking to himself, "as drunk as an owl, by Jove." He stood up, ordered the patient some slight remedies and went away, saying he would return in a few hours. Scarcely had he returned when the following note was delivered to him:—"Dear doctor, I am really ashamed of the state in which you found me this afternoon. Will you be kind enough to accept the enclosed fee (a £20 bank-note) for your trouble, and I beg of you as a great favour never to say a word to a human being of what you have seen." Judge the surprise of the doctor, who thought himself drunk, when he found it was only the patient. I have an idea but am not sure that this is an old story. However, any man can buy, if not catch, his hare. Everything depends on how it is cooked.—*Pioneer*.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY.

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CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Bombay, 7th July 1870.

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Do. 1865	414,733
Do. 1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of	£232,239

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With which is now united
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